

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## BIG GAIN MADE IN PROHIBITION, SURVEY SHOWS

Co-operation Between Federal and Local Officers Cited as the Reason

MR. HAYNES URGES MORE "PADLOCKS"

Jail Sentences, Rather Than Fines Prove Most Effective, He Says—Offers Statistics

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Greatly improved co-operation between federal and local authorities, the imposition of jail sentences instead of fines for violators, and the more general use of the "padlock" has made prohibition enforcement more effective with conditions in this respect becoming better every day, declared Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, in a résumé of prohibition enforcement made public today.

The cutting off of the main sources of liquor in this country has driven the bootlegger to smuggling, of which the coast guard is rapidly gaining the control, with the prospect of obtaining liquor from overseas growing smaller continuously, according to the report which covers the period from June 11, 1921, to Sept. 11, 1924. The general realization that over 90 per cent of the so-called bootleg liquor of poisonous is aiding in bringing about a lessening in the demand, Mr. Haynes said.

**Chance for Sober Thought**

"Jail sentences," said Mr. Haynes, "are proving the real deterrent to law breaking. The violator may pay a fine and continue his business in different locality under a different name until again apprehended. But when he is put in jail his activities are at an end, his income stops and he has an opportunity to reflect upon the importance of upholding the Constitution."

Calling upon all forces for upholding law and order to continue to co-operate, he pointed out that more than 171,000 arrests have been made by the federal authorities during the last three years and that during the same period violators have been sentenced in federal courts to serve an aggregate of nearly 7000 years.

"More than 400,000 stills and parts of stills and about 35,000 gallons of distilled spirits, malt liquors, wine, etc., have been seized during the last three years," the report states. "A total of 11,077 automobiles and 444 boats and launches have been captured. The report continues:

"During this period more than 122,000 criminal cases have been taken to federal courts, a number over 120,000 have been terminated, resulting in more than 24,300 convictions."

**The Effective "Padlock"**

Thousands of other cases have been turned into local courts, of which there is no complete record. Fines of nearly \$18,000,000 have been imposed, over \$12,000,000 of which has actually been collected and turned into the United States Treasury. Last year alone the fines and forfeitures imposed totaled over \$7,000,000, of which more than \$5,000,000 has already been collected. In addition about \$1,000,000 was paid by brewers during the year in compromise of civil liabilities. Tax penalty figures are not yet compiled, but will swell the total collection considerably.

The injunction or "padlock" is another effective weapon. Injunction cases have been instituted in both federal and state courts. Since July, 1922, over 4000 such cases have been instituted. In more than 2200 cases injunctions were granted, over 2650 of which have been made permanent. Particular attention has been devoted to obtaining injunctions in brewery cases. About 130 such cases have been instituted against breweries. Of those granted, 72 have been made permanent.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

## Speculative Craftsmen Turn Operative Masons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 13.—While hundreds of their brother Masons looked on, 100 members of Detroit Masonic lodges donned overall Saturday afternoon and staged a sidewalk laying bee in front of the \$45,000, 6000 Masonic temple. The bee was held not so much for the sake of accomplishing the work as to give large numbers of Masons an actual hand in construction of the new temple. Concrete mixers, wheelbarrows, shovels and the materials were contributed by lodge men.

## DIRIGIBLE ZR3 PASSES AZORES, ON OCEAN TRIP

Giant Airship on Way to America, Sighted by Few Before Leaving Europe

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The giant dirigible ZR-3 has passed Pico and Fayal, Azores Islands, on her way from Friedrichshafen to Lakehurst, N. J., according to a wireless message received here from the Azores by way of England. The Zeppelin started her voyage at 6:35 yesterday morning.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The Zeppelin ZR-3 this morning was well out over the Atlantic, having covered 1000 miles of her journey from Friedrichshafen, Germany, to Lakehurst, N. J., according to the latest advices.

Leaving Friedrichshafen, where she was built on the war reparations account of the United States, the great airship yesterday first flew over Basel, Switzerland. Then she swung about and followed the Rhine until opposite Belfort, where she turned westward and then gradually to the southwest, following a fairly direct course from Belfort to the Bordeaux region.

Few people caught a glimpse of the giant ship in her swift passage over France.

Dijon saw her shortly before noon yesterday and also Rochefort, on the Charente coast, near which Georges Clemenceau spends most of the year. There the airship appears to have flown southward over the mouth of the Gironde, passing the seashore west of Bordeaux, and then altering her course more to the west over the Bay of Biscay. After following the northern Spanish coast, she took to the open ocean at Cape Ortegal, on the northwestern tip of the Spanish peninsula.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Zeppelin ZR-3 was floating today over the broad expanse of the Atlantic Ocean, and the navy, on the alert, was standing by to render any help that might be needed by the great airship in its epoch-making journey from Friedrichshafen, Germany, to Lakehurst, N. J.

Selection of the southern route made necessary a change in the position of the cruiser Milwaukee, one of the three naval ships posted in the North Atlantic for meteorological service. She was ordered to shift position 450 miles southward for better radio communication.

The Patoka, at latitude 55, longitude 46 (about 300 miles south of Cape Farewell), has been designated as the "station ship." The Detroit, at latitude 46, longitude 45, about 300 miles south of Cape Farewell and 300 miles south of Cape Race is the "observation ship," and the Milwaukee originally at latitude 44, longitude 57, nearly 250 miles east of Halifax, is the "radio relay."

**WABABIS THREATEN ADVANCE**

CAIRO, Egypt, Oct. 13.—The Wababis tribesmen under Ibn Saud are reported to have refused to negotiate with the Emir Ali, the new King of the Hejaz, and to intend advancing upon Mecca. All and all his government have withdrawn to Bahri.

## Soviet Russia Cuts Tax for Workers, But Ignores the Professional Classes



MOSCOW—KREMLIN AND BRIDGE

Photo by W. H. Krus

## BRITAIN STRIVES TO AVOID CLASH ON MOSUL ISSUE

Extreme Patience to Be Exercised in Dealing With Turkish Invaders

By CRAWFORD PRICE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Further representations regarding the invasion of the Mosul frontier which the British Government made to Turkey on Thursday last took on the nature of an ultimatum. But to this extent only: It declared that unless the Turkish troops retired behind the "present frontier" agreed upon at Lausanne, Great Britain would reserve full liberty of action. That does not portend an immediate outbreak of hostilities.

It merely cancels the implications of Britain's withdrawal of the air force and native levies to a safe distance from the Turkish troops. Britain on their part to adopt a fundamentally different attitude from that indicated in their long-delayed reply.

**Turks Had Twofold Object**

The first information concerning the advance of Turkey's expedition reached London from Constantinople on Saturday evening and it is significant that the version there given out stresses the part played by Assyrian Christians—picturesquely referred to as "Nestorian handi." The Turks certainly had a twofold object when they set out on their troublesome adventure. They desired to improve their chances of obtaining Mosul by the only argument they really understood—force. Almost equally they desired to rid the coveted territory of the inconvenient presence of the Christian tribe which presented an obstacle to the realization of their projects of Turkification. Circumstances literally played into their hands.

When the British occupied Iraq they found remnants of the once great race of Assyrian Christians roaming its plains, whether they had been driven by Turks and Kurds. In 1921, these elements were encouraged to return to their homelands, a city where they remained under British protection. All apparently well until August of this year when the Turkish Governor of Julamerk was sent to visit the Kurdish tribe of Chal. He violated the British mandated territory and Assyrian Christians, instigated by a Kurdish chieftain who presumably did not welcome the attentions of Ankara, attacked and captured him, but released him immediately.

**Rid of Unwanted Christians**

The Turks thereupon dispatched a military expedition which again violated the British area and proceeded to drive out Assyrians to the number of 6000 and burn their villages. The incursion proceeded to take on a much serious aspect and resulted in a conflict of British and Turkish troops which produced the present situation. In both directions, therefore, the Turks tentatively accomplished their object. They have rid themselves of unwanted Christians and established themselves in strategic positions which menace the security of Mosul. It is impossible to regard the so-called punitive expedition against Assyrians other than as a deliberate maneuver to further Turkish political aims and their reply was obviously delayed until the fait accompli was established.

**Assembly Convoked**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13.—Following receipt of a communication from the British commander in Iraq (Mesopotamia) on Saturday, the Turkish Council of Ministers at Ankara held a prolonged session and decided to convocate the National Assembly immediately.

**Turks Reply Unsatisfactory**

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The British Foreign Office considers the reply of the Turks to its representations regarding alleged violations of the status quo in Iraq (Mesopotamia) as unsatisfactory, but conciliatory. It is not a Communist government, save in the fact that it is dedicated to the eventual realization of the Communist ideal. Nor is it, save perhaps for the 600,000 members of the Communist Party, a democratic government. It is maintained by a dictatorship that is as ruthless with the forces that oppose it as it is severe in the measures by which it enforces the party discipline. And it is safe enough to say that both workers and peasants, the two classes most directly concerned in the business of governing present-day Russia, have faith in the Russian regime not so much for what it is, at present, as for what it may become.

**Free Trips Abolished**

There was a time, in the first days of the Soviet, when Communism was given more of a trial than it is having at present. They engaged in "productive or socially creative occupations"—the basis for Soviet citizenship—rode free on the trains and on the tramcars and an effort was made to do away with money, entirely, as a medium of exchange. But that period ended when the party leaders saw the chaos into which the country was being plunged. Now there is buying and selling,

Exclusive Study of Conditions in Soviet Republic by Monitor Correspondent Shows Average Teacher Gets 10% Less Than Before War

The following is the first of six articles on the most important aspects of the present situation in Russia. They are the result of a long investigation made during the past summer, by Stanley High who was sent into Russia as a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. In these articles Mr. High will discuss not only the economic and political situation in Russia, but also, religious, educational and social conditions.

**By STANLEY HIGH**

It is one thing—and not so difficult—to describe conditions in Russia. It is something altogether different—and well-nigh impossible—to explain those conditions or to draw conclusions from them. Those factors which seem, fairly well, to account for today's situation may, probably will, in fact, fail completely as an explanation for tomorrow's developments. And just at the precise moment when the masses seem to have come out of Russia since 1917, but for the most part, share a common failure of fulfillment.

It is possible to sit at some convenient city near the Russian border and concoct, out of ill-founded hearsay, a great amount of malicious misinformation. Just why it is that dispatches from Riga or Warsaw or London are given so much more credence, than reports from Moscow, is difficult to understand. The answer usually given is that Moscow reports are colored. But it is not apparent in Russia just who does the coloring. The censorship is very loosely enforced. Mail articles are almost never even opened. Cabled stories are very rarely held up. None of the correspondents with whom I talked in Russia reported any real difficulty from the Government, except a widespread failure to give assistance of any sort to newspaper men. As for an understanding of the shortcomings of the present régime, one need only to follow the Russian papers. In them the complaints of every section of the country are aired, and the failures, more often than the achievements, of the Communist régime receive the most serious attention. At any rate, it is very apparent, in Russia, that one need not live outside of Russia to write the truth of the situation.

**Soviet, a Stable Government**

But it is possible, on the other hand, to go into Russia—as through the portals of some earthly paradise—and view conditions as though the millennium for which the Soviets are working were, actually, in sight. It is easy enough, for instance, to go into the office of Lunacharsky, the Commissar for Education, and study the program, which has been worked out to the last detail, whereby the illiteracy of Russia will be "liquidated" by 1929, or thereabouts, and then mistake the plan for the achievement. It is possible, also, to study the expeditious working of the courts of Soviet Russia and never discover the great number of people—harmless bourgeois, most of them—who, at the present time, are being sent into exile without the benefit of any trial. Rose-tinting Russia is an occupation that has not helped, materially, to a sympathetic understanding of the actual situation there.

The Soviet Government, whatever its failures and successes, is a fact—probably the most stable fact on the political horizon of Europe. But it is not a Communist government, save in the fact that it is dedicated to the eventual realization of the Communist ideal. Nor is it, save perhaps for the 600,000 members of the Communist Party, a democratic government. It is maintained by a dictatorship that is as ruthless with the forces that oppose it as it is severe in the measures by which it enforces the party discipline. And it is safe enough to say that both workers and peasants, the two classes most directly concerned in the business of governing present-day Russia, have faith in the Russian regime not so much for what it is, at present, as for what it may become.

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(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

## NEW RAIL PLAN CALLS FOR BIG MERGER IN EAST

Federal Board's Proposed Nine-Road System Would Be Cut to Only Four

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—A completely revised plan of consolidating the great trunk line railroads of the east into four systems instead of the nine tentatively proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission is understood to have been placed before the commission as an outgrowth of Saturday's conference here with Patrick Crowley, president of the New York Central Lines; Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, and Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania Lines and O. V. and M. J. Van Swerlingen of the Nickel Plate System whose proposed Nickel Plate merger would upset the commission's tentative plan.

The substitute plan, it is understood, contemplates four great eastern systems built, the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, and Nickel Plate systems.

According to information in well-informed railroad circles, such a plan would assign the Reading Company and the Central of New Jersey to the Baltimore & Ohio system which owns the controlling interest in them.

The Norfolk & Western, given a system of its own in the commission's tentative plan, would be assigned to the Pennsylvania lines and the Lackawanna and the Virginian railroads, grouped by the commission in the New England Great Lakes and the Chesapeake and Ohio systems, respectively, would be assigned to the Nickel Plate.

The New York Central would be given trackage rights over the Central of New Jersey railroad and the Philadelphia & Reading into northern New Jersey and northeastern Pennsylvania.

The New England roads would either be grouped together into a New England system, or distributed to the four proposed eastern systems. If grouped independently, the commission would require bridge lines into New England for the eastern groups, such as, for instance, the Delaware & Hudson; and the Lehigh & New England.

**AUSTRO-SWISS CONVENTION**

VIENNA, Oct. 13.—A convention between Austria and Switzerland, signed here, provides for the election of a permanent board of conciliation to which disputes of any nature inescapable of settlement through diplomatic channels will be submitted. When the question at issue are outside the competence of the permanent court of international justice at The Hague.

## Negotiations Begin for French State Loan

By Special Cable

Paris, Oct. 13.

It is confirmed in usually well-informed quarters that negotiations have begun for the conclusion of a French state loan in the United States. It will be conducted by the principal banking groups in New York.

It would be premature, declares the Matin, to reveal the character or total of the loan, but pourparlers are proceeding so favorably that it is possible they will end this week.

## CHEKIANG ARMY ADMITS DEFEAT

Armistice Signed, but Some Troops Unaware of It, Continue Firing

SHANGHAI, Oct. 13.—Chekiang forces holding defense lines west of Shanghai, unaware that they were fighting for a lost cause, uninformed that an armistice had been signed last night in which their leader virtually admitted defeat, continued firing into the enemy lines this afternoon.

A train from Nansiang, 12 miles west of here, brought in 300 Chekiang soldiers, who, when apprised of the turn of events, joined other Chekiang troops at the railway station north of here where an improvised auction of clothing and equipment was held. A number of military motorcars were knocked down to bidders for \$10 and upwards.

At the Lungwa Arsenal, headquarters of the Chekiang forces, a small group of unarmed soldiers awaited the arrival of Kiangsu and Fukien province troops to take over the arsenal.

General Lu Yung-Hsiang, military governor of Chekiang province, presided at the conference which resulted in the decision to surrender, and which sent him to the international settlement here as a refugee.

His chief aide, General Ho Feng-Ling, defense commissioner of Shanghai, was not present at the conference.

General Chang Tse-pin, a Chekiang field commander, walked out of the meeting after vigorously opposing the proposal of his chief to surrender. General Chang left for the Nansiang sector this morning to join his forces, then estimated at 4000. Throughout the night workers in the Chekiang forces removed valuable contents from the Lungwa headquarters into the foreign settlement at Shanghai, while their leaders scattered to unknown points of refuge.

Every waterway and road leading into Shanghai today was packed with refugees fleeing before the advancing army of the conquering forces.

## LABOR STANDS ON ITS RECORD IN ELECTIONS

Each British Party Issues Platform—"Socialist Commonwealth" Outlined

CABINET DEFENDS RUSSIAN TREATIES

Ramsay MacDonald Predicts Party's Return, Substantially Strengthened

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Labor, Conservative and Liberal election manifestos are now published and are scanned anxiously by puzzled voters to find a lead toward that stable government at which all parties claim to aim. Labor relies upon its record. It enumerates the number of measures it proposes—including the nationalization of the mining industry—as steps toward a "Socialist Commonwealth." It also defends the loan clauses of the proposed Russian treaties, which both the other parties attack.

The Conservative and Liberal manifestos are drawn up on individualistic lines. They differ from one another chiefly in their attitude toward tariffs. That of the Conservatives does not close the door to limited protection, since it favors the extension of action for "safeguarding industry," whereas that of the Liberals declares unshaken support for free trade.

For the time being, Labor has jettisoned its capital levy proposals, and the Conservatives have done the same with their general tariff scheme. The election thus promises to be fought chiefly on domestic issues, on which the Liberals and Conservatives show little signs of acting together, except where the defense of the present industrial system is concerned.

They are united in the fight against Socialism—a system which they hold incompatible with British recovery as a commercial nation exposed to world competition after the war. Both are being advised to wage the contest in a clean, impersonal manner, devoid of party color, strong enough to defeat extreme Conservatism on the one side, and extreme Socialism on the other.

Speaking at Euston this morning, Ramsay MacDonald said: "We are out for the biggest fight the Labor Party has ever engaged in. . . . We are going to come back substantially strengthened in our following in the House of Commons."

Liberal and Conservative speeches are couched in somewhat less confident terms, but all look forward to conditions under which one individual party will be in control. What may happen if no one obtains an absolute majority, remains obscure.

## SUIT AGAINST SOVIET DISMISSED BY COURT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Supreme Court dismissed today for want of jurisdiction a case against the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic brought by M. Wolfson & Co., raising the question whether the Soviet can be sued in the courts of the United States.

The plaintiff sought to recover for property it alleged the Russian Soviet Republic had taken. The New York state courts held that the Russian Government existed, although it had not been recognized by this Government, but that it could not be sued without its consent.

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## World News in Brief

Kansas City.—A seven-months course in citizenship, starting on Oct. 27, is to be inaugurated by the Order of De Molay, with headquarters in this city, according to an announcement by Frank S. Land, founder and Grand Scribe of the organization. The course will be part of the activities of the more than 1,300 chapters in the United States.

Scranton, Pa.—Plans are being made here for a visit of German mine operators to the Pennsylvania anthracite coal field next March or April. Announcement of the prospective trip was made by S. D. Dinnick, vice-president and general manager of the Glen Alden Coal Company, upon his return from a tour of Europe, which included an inspection of the mines of England, Wales, Scotland, Belgium, and Germany.

Washington, Pa.—Six students of Washington and Jefferson College here have returned from a summer's tour of Europe made on motorcycles. Among the places visited were London, Paris, the battlefields of the World War, Geneva, Vienna, and a number of the southern European cities.

London.—The United States is no longer the only country to which the United Kingdom. The largest supplies of this grain to the British Isles now come from the Dominion of Canada, with the United States second and Argentina a close third. It is only in barley and oats that the United States has retained its hold on British imports.

New York.—Mary Roberts Rinehart will direct the campaign for \$50,000 Girl Scouts of America to raise \$50,000 for a building and budget fund, Mrs. Herbert Hoover, president of the organization, announced. The Scouts intend to raise the money by the sale of 50,000 building bricks at \$10 each.

London.—The largest single-engine passenger airplane ever built will shortly be put into service between England and the Continent. The aircraft, which will be about 105 miles an hour, and the airplane will carry 14 passengers.

Williamsport, Pa.—Plans have been started for the convention of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, Knights of Malta, here next May. The convocation is expected to bring several thousand visitors. The local lodge plans the organization of a gleeful club and a parade will be one of the features of the assembly.

Albany, N. Y.—Two 42-ton end posts for the new joint bascule bridge have been swung into position in the great steel railroad bridge spanning the Hudson River near Castleton, and it is predicted by New York Central Railroad engineers that trains will be crossing the bridge before snow flies, probably in November.

Washington.—Six new western reclamation projects, embracing more than 1,000,000 acres, have been approved as feasible from an engineering, economic, agricultural and land development standpoint, by investigating committees who reported to the Interior Department. The projects are the Vale and Daker in Oregon, Kittitas in Washington, Owyhee in Oregon and Idaho, Salt Lake Basin in Utah, and Spanish Springs in Nevada.

Dover, Eng.—There are still several explosive mines, relics of the war, floating about in the Baltic Sea and in the English Channel, according to reports of captains of vessels which ply in these waters. A ship coming from Antwerp recently reported a mine off the Goodwin Lightship in the channel, and two others were reported near-by by the captain of a vessel sailing from Russia.

## Four Candidates in British Election



## MacDonald Commences Election Tour

British Premier Leaves London for Glasgow—To Visit All Centers

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Labor deputations assembled at Euston railway station this morning on the occasion of Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister's departure from London upon his electioneering campaign. Mr. MacDonald speaks at Rugby and other localities today en route to Glasgow, where he delivers his main address. Thence tomorrow morning he starts in his much-discussed gift-motor car, decorated with heather and the MacDonald colors. Another car, provided with a loud-speaking apparatus will accompany the party.

The Premier will visit Alloa, Banockburn, Edinburgh, Newcastle and then through Yorkshire and Lancashire to Wales. On Friday he is to reach his own Aberavon constituency, where he has to defend against the Liberals, Capt. W. Henry Williams having been nominated last night to oppose him.

Mr. MacDonald's daughter, Isabel, accompanies her father, before she goes to Basildon and canyons for her absent brother, Malcolm. Mr. MacDonald's Glasgow speech tonight is to be wirelessly radiocast throughout Great Britain, and one speech by Stanley Baldwin and H. H. Asquith for the Conservatives and Liberals respectively, will be given similar publicity, thus as has been pointed out for once adequately defeating the hecklers.

## Drastic Irish Amendment to Be Moved

Labor Member in Dail Would Include Ulster in the Free State

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, Oct. 13.—The first amendment to break cover as Wednesday the opening of the Dail session approaches is one offered by Thomas Johnson, the Labor leader, which in true radical manner would brush aside any difficulties over the Boundary Commission and include Ulster in the Irish Free State at the present moment.

It recites that Ulster's non-appointment of a boundary commissioner, in accordance with Article 12, "invalidates any action taken by the Northern Parliament under the same article," and that, therefore, Ulster never made a proper exit from the Irish Free State and is now a part of it. Wherefore the Johnson amendment further provides "that the Executive Council should forthwith take whatever course they deem necessary to give effect to the treaty in respect to the government of Northern Ireland."

Wednesday's session of the Dail promises a lively debate and an air of uneasiness pervades Dublin.



## HUGE MASONIC GROUP PLANNED

Temple Heights Above National Capital to Be Setting

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—First detailed plans for a magnificent group of Masonic buildings, on Temple Heights in this city, to comprise an outstanding shrine for the fraternity in the New World, were presented last night to the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. The Grand Lodge met in special session to receive the plans and the report of the committee of prominent architects which for several months had been studying the project.

The proposal of one immense structure to grace the beautiful wooded hill, formerly known as the House estate, overlooking the city, was rejected by the committee and the group idea considered preferable. Each building is to be symbolic of one of the arms of Masonry.

The preliminary plan shows a group of six buildings constructed around a beautiful plaza. Approaching from the front one would see first the Scottish Rite Cathedral, symbolizing in architecture the idea of that "way," then would come the Commandery, the home of the ancient Knights Templar and of the Royal Arch Mason.

The other buildings composing the group are to be the home of the Order of the Eastern Star; a beautiful auditorium, which might be used for other than Masonic purposes should occasion arise; the Masonic Shrine and the various Masonic clubs represented here, and the Blue Lodge. The latter, as the Mother of Masonry, would occupy the commanding position directly at the head of the plaza. From its front portals would rise a majestic tower, which would be seen from every part of the city.

The project as planned includes a cavernous dining chamber beneath the front of the plaza, which would run underneath the edge of the steep hill. The green trees on the grounds, known as the "Council Oak," under which tradition says the Indians met in council, is to be preserved.

## PRINCE OF WALES SEES STOCKYARDS

CHICAGO, Oct. 12 (P).—The Prince of Wales viewed the world's greatest stock yards from the back of a corral today. Accompanied by two expert cattlemen as aides, the Prince mounted the corral and began riding through miles of alleyways in the yards.

He had been greeted by a throng when he descended from his train at Lake Forest to be the guest of Louis F. Swift. He smiled graciously and waved his hat to the cheering townspeople. He was driven through the village along the picturesque lake front and then to the Swift home for breakfast.

The breakfast was for relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Swift and the Prince's party only. After a stop of more than an hour at the Swift estate the

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House:

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

A. Francis Wolf, South Pasadena, Calif.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Levey, San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. DuBois, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Pedersen, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Arnold Pedersen, Brooklyn, N. Y.

S. J. Chapman, New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Mary H. Bogert, Minneapolis, Minn.

William E. Bogert, Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. Frances C. McFadden, St. Louis, Mo.

Glenn E. McFadden, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. S. C. Caldwell, Seattle, Wash.

O. O. Cook, Seattle, Wash.

Mrs. Miriam W. Burkhart, Portland, Ore.

Theodore Burkhart, Portland, Ore.

Mrs. Robert C. Britton, Evanston, Ill.

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## HUGHES PRAISES FOREIGN SERVICE

Sees Improvement Since Reorganization Under Rogers Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Foreign Service of the United States is showing great improvement, due to the reorganization under the Rogers Bill and the executive order issued in connection with it, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, stated in a letter published today in Good Government, the official organ of the National Civil Service Reform League.

In the foreign service, Hughes said, the 111 45 diplomatic and consular officers have been eliminated from the service.

"For ten years," Hughes continued, "the foreign service has been a vast wasteland. It has been a place where the most capable and energetic men have been eliminated from the service."

General Hughes will interpret the present British foreign policy and comment unofficially on present international relations. He also will discuss the development of commercial aviation. His first speech will be before the Foreign Policy Association in New York City, and other talks have been arranged in Boston, Hartford, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago and Cincinnati.

WESTERN RAILS LOSE TERMINAL RATE SUIT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (P).—Western railroads lost in the Supreme Court today their fight to compel the Terminal Railroad Association at St. Louis to revise its present practices.

The western roads had contended that although some of them had proprietary interests in the Terminal Association, they were not entitled to special treatment.

The Supreme Court, however, held that the Terminal Association was a common carrier and that the western roads were entitled to the same treatment as other railroads.

The Terminal Association had argued that the western roads were entitled to special treatment because of their proprietary interests.

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## HIGHWAY PLANNED TO LINK AMERICAS

Delegates to Buenos Aires to Discuss Big Project

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—A proposal for construction of a Pan-American highway linking the capitals of the 21 countries belonging to the Pan-American Union, is included in a tentative draft for the program of the Pan-American Highway Conference meeting in Buenos Aires, Aug. 12-25.

The program was taken up at a meeting yesterday of the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union and a special committee was appointed by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, to report back at the next meeting.

Other topics mentioned in the tentative program for the conference were: (1) the service to be rendered by the highway in the future; (2) the construction of the highway; (3) the construction of the highway; (4) the construction of the highway; (5) the construction of the highway; (6) the construction of the highway; (7) the construction of the highway; (8) the construction of the highway; (9) the construction of the highway; (10) the construction of the highway; (11) the construction of the highway; (12) the construction of the highway; (13) the construction of the highway; (14) the construction of the highway; (15) the construction of the highway; (16) the construction of the highway; (17) the construction of the highway; (18) the construction of the highway; (19) the construction of the highway; (20) the construction of the highway; (21) the construction of the highway; (22) the construction of the highway; (23) the construction of the highway; (24) the construction of the highway; 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## "The Grass of the Field"

"November chill blows loud w/ angry song" — The Cotter's

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*Boats in Gilleleje Harbor. From a Woodcut by Albert Larsen*

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330, 331) Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in truthfulness, God in goodness, which impart their own peace

## Autumn's Antics

## SCIENCE

## Beyond Olinda

science reading room throughout the world.

I took shelter hastily under a Clavija tree, *Clavija macrophylla*, and quite suddenly a torrential tropical deluge descended, blotting out from that world of water the river swamps. The hill has no name; to me it is Humming-bird Hill. How the rain streamed down! It was no longer in separate drops, but without intermission in strings. And watercourses that had been dry were quickly becoming galloping highland burns every minute more furiously in haste. "The evening was quite late before I got back to the town, twinkling with lights. The lights were reflected in the canals and in the isagoon. It might have been Venice. The boat in which I was sitting in without a sound from the oar. In her bows there hung a green lantern—in "Palm Groves and Humming-Birds," by Keith Henderson,

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Publishers' Agent

Falmouth St., Back Bay Station  
BOSTON, U. S. A.

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1972 24

The Diary begins with some entries of account at Oxford, dated October, 1768. Here are a few purchases of an eighteenth-century undergraduate:

1768, Oct. 19, A pair of Cutts	7 s
Oct. 19, Two Loggins	10 s
" Books	8 s 6
No. 5, A Sack of Coal	0 s 9
Nov. 7, A Musick Book	2 s 5
1769, May 25, A New Wig	1 10
June 16, Had of my	
" other	1 10
June 18, Necessaries	0 0 1
July 4, Easter Oration	0 5 0
July 5, Messiah	0 5 0
July 5, 3 White Waist	
" an	14 0

He also notes that he has "superfine blue stuff of cloaths, very good cloth" which cost 24 lbs. and a chocolate suit "bad" which cost 23— from *The Diary of a Country Parson*, edited by John Beresford.



# STEEL OUTPUT AND SALES ARE SHOWING GAINS

Operating Rate of Industry Now 62 Per Cent - Export Trade Quiet

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (Special).—Statistically, at least, conditions in steel continue to improve. It was stated last week that steel output production in September gained 10% per cent over August and the unrolled orders of the Steel Corporation increased 184,000 tons. Revised figures for pig iron production in September showed a 10% increase over August, a greater improvement than first estimated.

So far in October sales have been better than in September. The average rate of operations for the industry is 62 per cent, and more idle mills and departments are being started again, some for the first time in several months. Prices have not started to advance yet, but practically no further concessions have been made.

**Merger Rumors Persist.**  
The industry is still in the experimental stage as regards methods of quoting prices now that the Pittsburgh plus system has been abandoned by the United States Steel Corporation.

Though rumors of mergers have been whispered for several weeks, progress, if any, has been made no further than a nebular stage.

The Inland Steel Company is the one most frequently mentioned as a combining situation because of its favorable position in the Chicago district. That company will doubtless be more sought after for instance the commodity rate of steel from Chicago to St. Louis, a distance of 364 miles, is 17 1/2 c a 100 pounds, compared with 18 1/2 c a 100 pounds between Pittsburgh and Cleveland, a distance of 160 miles.

**Ingot Output Gains.**  
The daily rate of steel ingot output in September was 108,269 tons, compared with 97,750 tons in August. In September, last year, the daily rate was 134,271 tons, and in April, 1923, 135,540 tons, that having been a record for all time. In August ingot production improved 36 per cent. Thus in two months a recovery of 50 per cent has taken place.

The total orders on the books of the Steel Corporation on Sept. 30 were 3,472,710 tons, compared with 2,889,577 tons the month before and 5,035,750 tons a year before. The current report showed the second increase since February, the August gain having been 102,000 tons.

During September the Corporation booked about 1,000,000 tons of steel shipments were 800,000 tons. It worked at about 61 per cent of capacity during that period. Pending inquiries are very numerous. The largest involves 10,000 tons for a new Savoy Hotel, New York, to be built on the present hotel site plus adjoining land. New subway work in Brooklyn will take more than 9000 tons.

**Business in reinforcing bars is large,** though the season for road building is nearly over. Jobbers all over the country report a big demand. At Chicago there are 6000 tons of concrete bar sales pending, chiefly for building work.

Some eastern jobbers have been buying German bars and shapes at around \$41 a ton, underweight, which is \$5 to \$7 a ton less than the domestic price. Export business in steel is very quiet. Outside the purchase of 50,000 boxes of tin plate by the Japanese Steel Company, Japan, no very large tonnages have changed hands. The civil war in China and the depreciation of the Japanese exchange rate have hindered export sales to the Far East.

Black sheets can be bought in Japan about \$15 a ton less than the American price c. i. f. Japan.

**Pig Iron Situation.**  
The pig iron situation is rather disappointing from standpoint of producers. At present selling prices are merely exchanging a new dollar for an old dollar, the selling price no more than taking care of raw materials and labor, with no recompense for overhead, depreciation, interest on bonded indebtedness and the like. Producers had expected that by now prices would be at least 10% higher, but they are virtually the same as six weeks ago.

The best iron business comes from New England. The Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass., is said to have bought 10,000 tons. A malleable iron works in Connecticut has bought 1500 tons. A heating equipment maker in western Massachusetts is rather interested in buying 5000 tons if a bargain can be obtained.

**Outside New England the chief purchasing has been made by the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation which has taken nearly 8000 tons for various plants.** Considerable French and English iron arrived recently from the Delaware River for consumption in adjacent plants. Indian iron is coming to this country at the rate of about 10,000 tons monthly. British iron prices are sagging quite rapidly and many furnaces are shutting down. Ferro-manganese was advanced \$5 a ton during the week to \$100, Atlantic seaboard duty paid, domestic material already having reached that level.

**Copper Price Steady.**  
The most important event in the nonferrous metal market was the decision of copper producers to make public again statistics as to production and shipments after the long hiatus of four or five months. Complete figures of production and consumption will be issued quarterly, instead of monthly, as formerly, though output will be given out each month by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

The price of copper has dipped below 18c to 12 1/2 c a pound, at which figure a prominent wire concern purchased. Many producers, however, will not quote below 13c, but would be strongly tempted to shade if an attractive order developed.

The third quarter of this year there was a gain of surplus of

# NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

For week ended October 11, 1924

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
1000 Acme Coal	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 Adirondack	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP prior	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

# STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For week ended October 11, 1924

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

# CHICAGO

For week ended October 11, 1924

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP new	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1000 ALP old	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

150 LK Sh El Ry	24	24	24	24
200 N. 1000	24	24	24	24
83 Miller Run	24	24	24	24
213 do of 1000	100	100	100	100
200 N. 1000	100	100	100	100
10 Nat City Bk 145	145	145	145	145
225 Nat Refin	35	35	35	35
25 NORTON 85	85	85	85	85
34 Ohio Rel of 1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1000 N. 1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1000 Parsons R	1000	1000	1000	1000
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BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1924

## SAN FRANCISCO

"SAN FRANCISCO, PORT OF ALL FLAGS... COMMANDS ENTRANCE TO THE LARGEST LAND-LOCKED HARBOR IN THE WORLD, WITH MORE THAN 100 MILES OF SHORE LINE."

Photograph by Gabriel Moulin, San Francisco

CENTER OF COMMERCE  
SHIFTING WESTWARD,  
SAYS CAPT. DOLLARSteamship Line President Believes Pacific Will  
Be Future Focus of World's Shipping—Holds  
Nation Destined for Maritime Leadership

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 (Staff Correspondence).—"The Pacific some day will be the center of the world's shipping as the Atlantic is today and as the Mediterranean was before the discovery of America," according to Capt. Robert Dollar, president of the west coast steamship company which bears his name.

"The upbuilding of a strong American Merchant Marine will ever remain, as now, a pressing necessity," he added. "It is the one factor that will enable the United States to reap the full rewards accruing from this destined maritime leadership."

Captain Dollar is the champion on the Pacific coast for an organized fleet of merchant ships flying the American flag. He recently established the first round-the-world bi-monthly service, a belt of peace ships, herbivores perhaps, of that great merchant marine which Captain Dollar believes would be more potent than battleships and armed navies to herald America's prowess to the world.

San Francisco shipping interests through the Chamber of Commerce are conducting a continuous campaign to popularize the merchant marine idea. Every 40 minutes, day and night, a ship sails in or out of San Francisco Bay. Captain Dollar said:

Already there are indications that the world's commerce is shifting westward. Commercial and shipping interests of the Atlantic were surprised recently to learn that Shanghai has become the second largest port in the world in entrances and clearances of ships and that Hong Kong is third.

both these cities of China having passed ahead of London, which must be content to take fourth place, with Liverpool fifth. The actual figures are: New York, 45,000,000; Shanghai, 30,000,000; Hong Kong, 22,000,000; London, 21,500,000; Liverpool, 19,000,000.

The Suez Canal has long been established and the Panama Canal this year celebrated its 10th anniversary. Last year the tonnage passing through the Panama Canal was 2,000,000 tons greater than that of Suez. According to the last report on the Panama Canal the commercial traffic for 1923 showed an increase over 1922 of 68.07 per cent in the number of transits, 90.38 per cent in net tonnage, Panama Canal measurement, and 55.65 per cent in tolls collected.

Vessels of United States registry exceeded those of all other nationalities combined. As indicating at what rate and in what directions traffic through the Panama Canal is developing, official reports show that the cargo in transit from Atlantic to Pacific from July to December, 1923, totaled 3,390,290 tons, as compared with 2,193,689 tons from July to December, 1922. The increase is equivalent to 54 per cent. The cargo from Pacific to Atlantic in the same period was 9,585,443 tons and 4,729,188 tons, or an increase of 102 per cent.

If California crude oil is deducted from the last totals, then the 1923 cargo tonnage from Pacific to Atlantic figures 4,515,239 tons, and the 1922 tonnage, 4,374,356 tons, and the increase amounts to 3 per cent. The grand totals prove that trade through the canal is growing at a fairly rapid rate and it has not been retarded through this year from all indications. The export trade to the Far East has been encouraged.

The countries bordering on the Pacific have just begun to open up their trade possibilities. Just 70

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

THREE BILLION  
IN INDUSTRIES  
BY 1930 SOUGHTDoubling of California's  
Business Investments  
Is Six-Year PlanSTATE PURPOSES  
ORDERLY GROWTHDevelopment Association to  
Co-ordinate Civic Soci-  
eties and Capital

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6 (Staff Correspondence).—A new state-wide industrial program for the uniform and impartial co-ordination of California's industries is being perfected by the California Development Association, with headquarters in San Francisco. Industrial leaders have united to bring about "orderly, rather than a haphazard, growth, the latter sometimes resulting from 'booster' campaigns and advertising drives unrelated to facts."

The association's preliminary survey of California's industrial status shows \$1,500,000,000 now invested in industry, with the immediate potential field for growth based on raw materials supply, transportation facilities and legitimate markets so great that a slogan of "Three Billion Investment by 1930" has been adopted.

Despite its great expanse, California is able to present a more united front in state-wide programs than most other states. From little farm organizations, sponsored by local city and town chambers of commerce to the state-wide civic organizations, the California Development Association has an effective civic machine lending itself to progressive activities.

**Building on Facts**  
Charles E. Virden, president of the Virden Packing Company of California, is chairman of the industrial committee of the association in charge of the projected industrial survey. A campaign executive committee representative of every section of the State has been appointed and through co-operation of local Chambers of Commerce, citizens of every community not only have a perspective of industrial growth, but are benefited by an organization of 10,000 active workers through subcommittee projects.

The 140,000 club women of the State are being asked to participate in making California industry, the substantial agency of prosperity which the fundamentals of the industrial status seem to warrant. In an interview, Mr. Virden said:

"We are building California industry on a foundation of fact. Industrial surveys are rapidly being initiated throughout the local communities, based to afford accurate analysis from a state-wide standpoint when the fundamental facts of the State as a whole have been compiled."

Protection, development, utilization and distribution of the natural resources of California is one of the basic factors of our campaign. Not only must we co-ordinate all industrial development activities, but the industrial development as a whole must be co-ordinated with all other progressive state programs.

**Gateway to Orient**

Our vision carries even further than realization of the great potentialities of California. There is such a close physical tie between the 12 western states that there is a virtual empire here, an economic entity that

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Points Worth Knowing About  
California and San Francisco

Staff Correspondence

CALIFORNIA ranks among the states in the American Commonwealth:

- First in value of all horticultural products.
- First in production of peaches, oranges, prunes, apricots, pears, olives, almonds, walnuts and beans.
- First in petroleum production and refining.
- First in production of gold, platinum, quicksilver and borax.
- First in hydroelectric power development.
- First in forest area.
- First in per capita automobile ownership.
- First in paved highway mileage.
- First in fruit and vegetable canning industry.
- Second in fish canning industry.
- Second in ship and boat building industry.
- Second in beet sugar industry.
- Second in total automobile registration.

San Francisco ranks among large cities of the United States:

- First in per capita wealth.
- First in per capita export (81 per cent total United States).
- First in copra and coconut oil import.
- First in lowest tax rate.
- Third in business transacted over Stock Exchange.
- Third silk import port.
- Sixth total value exports and imports.
- Sixth in bank clearings.

SCHOOLS OF CALIFORNIA ARE  
KEPT FREE FROM POLITICSState University Achieves  
Notable Success With  
Its High Standards

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 6 (Staff Correspondence).—Flanking the foothills of Berkeley, across the Bay from San Francisco, is the University of California, just starting its fifty-seventh year of educational service to the State. Located in a city and on a site of impressive beauty, this great institution continues to grow steadily in favor as one of the leading universities in the United States. During 1923-24 more than 20,000 students enrolled in its various colleges and branches. The graduate and undergraduate divisions at present enroll 9,800 students and 800 instructors and scholarship standards continue to be emphasized under direction of the president, Dr. William Wallace Campbell.

The site of the university comprises about 530 acres, rising from a height of about 200 feet above the sea level to one of about 1,200 feet. It is within 35 minutes' ride by train and ferry from San Francisco and 25 minutes' ride by electric car from the business section of Oakland.

The University of California, founded in 1868, is by the terms of its charter an integral part of the educational system of the State. At Berkeley are the Colleges of Letters and Science, Commerce, Agriculture, Engineering and Chemistry; the Schools of Architecture, Education and Jurisprudence.

At Mt. Hamilton, 35 miles away, is the graduate astronomical department where is located the great Lick Observatory; in San Francisco is the College of Law; in Los Angeles is the southern branch of the university; at Riverside is the Graduate School of Tropical Agriculture and at Davis is the university farm, all of which are under the jurisdiction of the parent institution at Berkeley.

Originally the university had its inception through private effort, with a tentative site chosen for it in the city of Oakland. In 1836, however, it was taken over by the State of California.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

CITY'S PROGRESS  
IS DEPICTED IN  
BIG EXPOSITIONMore Than 1000 Industries  
to Exhibit—Up-State Fea-  
tures Play Big PartEASTERN CONCERNS  
TO DISPLAY GOODSCity's Products Jump From  
\$162,000,000 in 1909 to  
\$1,200,000,000 in 1923

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 (Staff Correspondence).—Industrial California will soon be on dress parade. The great doors of Exposition Auditorium will be flung wide open to San Francisco's Fourth Annual Industries Exposition, Oct. 18 to Nov. 1, which assumes national proportions this year in that eastern manufacturing concerns with headquarters in San Francisco will participate. The number of distinct industries to be represented at the exposition will exceed 1000, although the major portion of them will be "native sons," indigenous to the soil, climate and resources of the Golden State.

This exposition will mark an important milestone in the progressive march of commercial and industrial development on the Pacific Coast. San Francisco willingly accepts the commission of demonstrating to the west and east the growth of manufacturing industries during the last 15 months. Exposition Auditorium houses, with becoming dignity so worthy an event. Massive, impressive, it complements a yet finer building, the City Hall, standing opposite the Civic Center Park. Two equally beautiful buildings, the State Building and the City Library, face each other on remaining sides of the square.

**Great Strides Made**  
Industrial development in northern California particularly will be stressed. In this section comprising the fruitful valleys of Sacramento and San Joaquin are 5000 manufacturers, the majority located in the industrial district of San Francisco Bay. It is with pride that the committee in charge of the exposition, headed by Anthony A. Fremont, manager, presents evidence of their progress to the public. San Francisco's manufactured products increased from \$162,000,000 in 1909 to \$1,200,000,000 in 1923.

All important commercial organizations in San Francisco, bankers, merchants, women's clubs and every form of civic group have joined in the promotion of the California Industries Exposition as a worthy community effort. For it should be noted that as California has developed most systematically co-operative forms of marketing, so have the two sections of the State witnessed meteoric rise into a full tide of industrial expansion through co-operation at all business and professional interests.

**Citizens Back Exposition**  
The California Industries Exposition is a purely community enterprise, not privately owned nor promoted for profit, but sponsored by a united citizenry.

Industrial expositions are developments of the ancient, periodical national fairs, which were the evolution of mercantile wisdom that devised a yearly clearing house for goods and ideas. The inception and evolution of these fairs was as inseparable as is a public school system.

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

SAN FRANCISCO PORT  
PROVIDES OPEN DOOR  
FOR ORIENTAL TRADEGreatest Landlocked Harbor in World Brings  
Fame and Commerce to Clearing House of  
West by Co-operative Policy

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6 (Staff Correspondence).—San Francisco, port of a western empire, presents a composite impression of epoch-making periods woven into the very fiber of this gray, new-old metropolis. Long ago its citizens learned the play way in work. Industry has built its city and forged its mighty bridge across an ocean to Orient shores. This joyous tradition of harmonizing work and play persists. Vicissitudes have been smiled away by a cosmopolitan people, mindful of the great part which San Francisco plays today and is destined to play in the mighty drama of trade and commerce on the Pacific.

The Fourth Annual California Industries Exposition in the Exposition Auditorium, Oct. 18 to Nov. 1, will mirror the artistic, industrial and co-operative progress of a commonwealth. In so doing, San Francisco, port of all flags, etches on the prestige board of industrial achievement another upward step to signalize the new city, scarcely two decades old, in contrast with a long pioneering period.

San Francisco commands entrance to San Francisco Bay, the largest landlocked harbor in the world—420 square miles—with more than 100 miles of shore line and 233 acres of wharves and docks. Fifty steamship companies operate from this port, which is the western terminal for three transcontinental railroad systems.

San Francisco's metropolitan area contains a population of 1,700,000. Back of the metropolitan area lies an enormously rich hinterland, the annual production of which in orchard and field crops, in mineral, including petroleum, and in other

products amounts to more than \$1,000,000,000.

San Francisco is the financial clearing house for the territory west of the Rocky Mountains, and for the foreign trade in which the port functions as a great distributing depot. In 1923 the total bank clearings were \$8,049,583,000. Total bank deposits on June 30, 1924, were \$1,176,984,265. The per capita wealth of San Francisco, based on bank resources, is \$1743 and based on property value \$2415. The per capita wealth of the United States as a whole is \$412. There are four national banks and 26 state banks, including commercial and savings institutions, with 170 branches.

In the San Francisco industrial district there are 3218 manufacturing establishments. Goods to the value of \$453,837,400 are produced yearly, according to 1924 estimates based on latest census returns, an output that strengthens and supplements San Francisco's tremendous foreign trade through the Golden Gate, amounting to \$327,209,118 in 1923, an increase of 400 per cent over 1910.

The registered tonnage of San Francisco has trebled in six years to 15,156,076 vessel tons for 1924. For 10 years San Francisco has ranked second only to New York as a home port for American ships. In 1923, 14,763,483 registered tons entered San Francisco, a wide margin of lead over all other ports.

**Discovery and Early History**  
San Francisco's total value of building permits issued in 1923 was \$46,676,079, which is \$1,348,873 larger than in 1922. Housing in 1923 in

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

**Bare Bros**  
1837 Sutter Street  
Just above Grant Ave.  
SAN FRANCISCO

**FURNISHING** harmoniously beautiful homes and (Public Institutions) at moderate cost—livable and lovable homes without the penalty of steep prices. Of course, we are interested in selling you a single piece of furniture, a rug, or even a few yards of decorative drapery; but our real joy is to take a room, or an entire residence, and make it harmoniously complete, restful to the eye as well as the body.

Among Public Institutions recently furnished by us (either completely or in part) are: The Union League Club—Far Western Travelers' Association—Shriners' Hospital—Transportation Club—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Ninth Churches of Christ, Scientist, in San Francisco.

Bare Brothers was founded almost half a century ago!

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For Sale by All Dealers  
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**One of California's Beauty Spots**  
MANY people, all over the world, have become acquainted with the fact that in the heart of San Francisco is a Floral Shop whose pulsating colors echo the beauty of the Rainbow—Our Shop.  
To Strangers we extend a special welcome.  
**Pedesta Baldocchi**  
"The Face of a Thousand Gardens"  
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**Your Home the Objective of Our Industry**  
Our studios and factories are adequately equipped to design and make furniture, draperies, lamps and shades and do decorative painting in all styles and of all periods. Our Interior Decorating Department is at your service. Skilled artists will co-ordinate what you have with what you need. We will also submit designs and estimates for single pieces or whole interiors.  
Our importations provide the objects of art, china and glassware necessary to complete the furnishings of your home.  
It is not too early to make selections for Christmas Gifts  
**Gump's**  
S. & G. Gump Co. San Francisco  
246-268 Post St. California  
FREE DELIVERY TO ALL BUSY PEOPLE IN CALIFORNIA











# American and Transpacific Trade Stimulates Growth of San Francisco District

## New Industrial Empire Is Rising in the West

San Francisco Bay Region Serves as Gateway to Vast Trade Territory Along Pacific Slope

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6 (Staff Correspondence).—The "western empire" that now lies on the Pacific side of the Continental Divide has reached a population of approximately 9,000,000 people and is capable, with its exceptionally large purchasing power, of supporting its own centers of even the more involved industries, such as iron and steel.

That the region round about San Francisco is becoming self-sustaining, that it has reached a point where it not only feeds its own food but is capable of producing its own manufactured goods on an economic basis, is the feature of the new growth of the area.

The San Francisco Bay region, including Oakland, a mighty city with increasing industrial expansion, and Berkeley with one of America's largest universities, is a natural gateway to the "western empire" favored by all the essentials of manufacturing and foreign trade that have built up the Atlantic seaboard, and also with an agricultural development exceeding both in per capita wealth and in diversity that of the Mississippi. Mining, too, remains a factor. Behind San Francisco lies Utah, with a fifth of the Nation's total coal supply, and backing up the city's potential industries are the vast blocks of unmined copper in Nevada and Arizona. There is copper in Utah, too, and rich iron deposits.

There are four basic requirements for industrial growth, business men say. These are markets, transportation facilities, raw materials, and labor. Taking these factors up one at a time it is seen that the region which San Francisco serves, is favored in each one.

**Basic Advantage**  
The potential market for a given product is determined by the normal consumption of the territory that can be reached cheaply in competition with other production centers. The "real market," however, is the "potential market," less all that portion of the land which competition would be likely to take. To support a given industry, the "real market" must always be able to absorb at least a certain minimum quantity in production, before the manufacturer is justified in establishing his factory.

This minimum is the smallest of business which will admit of favorable costs per unit of production. This varies with each industry. But the great point is, as mentioned before, that there are now 9,000,000 people living west of the Continental Divide, and that this number is large enough to support even the economic imbalances of the most involved industries, such as iron and steel.

Cost of rail transportation has increased gradually until the present rates present an economic barrier against the shipment of goods from the Mississippi Valley and Atlantic seaboard ports. On the other hand, the Panama Canal has made the Atlantic seaboard and gulf ports accessible to the Pacific coast manufacturer.

In addition, the steamship lines plying in and out of the Pacific coast ports reach three-quarters of the population of the globe, and constitute direct access to the largest potential markets of the future, those of the transpacific countries. In other words, the transportation facilities afforded the Pacific coast manufacturer are ample and favorable for his purpose.

The wealth and quality of raw materials produced in the west are well known. The Pacific coast and intermediate sections, collectively produce all of the raw materials found anywhere in the United States including petroleum, cotton, basic minerals, lumber and agricultural products ranging from semitropical fruits to hard wheat. Equalized labor rates, employment conditions and equable climate are factors of western expansion. Thus has the Pacific coast territory become an economic entity or self-contained "empire."

**Topography a Factor**  
The topographical features of the Pacific coast territory have influenced largely its development and of necessity will govern future activities. The Sierra Nevada mountain divide the territory longitudinally into the Great Basin or interior mountain country and the Pacific seaboard.

The Pacific coast itself is again divided topographically and geographically into three natural zones consisting of the Columbia River and Puget Sound territory on the north, the Los Angeles district on the south and the San Francisco Bay region in the center.

Fortunately, the large metropolitan centers of the Pacific coast states are from 400 to 500 miles from their nearest competitors. All of them have fertile and wealthy back country and each city constitutes a thriving center with a brilliant future.

San Francisco itself is a great focal point for transpacific trade and is a major executive office of the Pacific coast. The density of its population is almost as great as that of Chicago. However, the territory lying southward from its present county line will allow future expansion for many years. The Bay Side communities are progressing rapidly.

San Francisco, Oct. 6 (Staff Correspondence).—A massive relief map of California is now nearing completion here and will be unveiled in the hall of the Ferry Building, late this year. It is 600 feet long and 15 feet wide, depicting cities, valleys and mountains, reproduced to scale and exact locations. John T. Edwards, F. R. G. S., the noted geographer and designer who planned the famous Canadian exhibit of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, is the builder of this unusual work.

The map is constructed under the auspices of the California Development Association and the State Chamber of Commerce. The association has successfully interested the 58 counties of the State in co-operatively financing the project at a cost of approximately \$150,000.

California's mountains, thousands of cattle and sheep roaming the hills, valleys, streams, flowers and varied coast line are here visualized. Buildings of note in every locality will be modeled. Twenty artists, electricians, geographers, sculptors and engineers have been engaged in its construction for the last 18 months. The project necessitates the modeling of 1,000,000 miniatures of animals, trees, boats, automobiles, oil derricks and many other details incident to the activities of California.

Boards of supervisors, civic organizations and individuals throughout the State are furnishing data for local color while facts relative to all phases of resources, industry, topographical and geographical features are supplied by the United States Geological Survey, Government Survey and Forest Service, California universities, Highway Commission, Fish and Game Commission, Railroad Commission, Department of Public Works, State Water Commission, State Department of Agriculture, State Irrigation Association and the State Mining Bureau.

Mechanical devices will play an important part in vivifying the great map. Sunlight and moonlight effects, the distant ripples of cascades and falling waters and the illumination of all buildings at night are some of the outstanding characteristics of the miniature. Immediately upon completion of this map, work will begin at once upon a duplicate to be placed in southern California.

**RECLAMATION PLAN PROPOSED**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 (Staff Correspondence).—Extension of San Francisco's water front for a distance of 20 miles beyond its present limits is in process of development; city officials announce. Plans awaiting approval of the Federal Government provide for dredging a deep-water canal south from Hunter's Point in San Francisco, to Ravenswood in San Mateo County. Peninsula communities are vitally interested in these projects which will make possible the reclamation of 20,000 acres of land.

Broadcasting to the world that food tastes BETTER at 333 Geary, 105 Clement, SAN FRANCISCO. Palo Alto, Fresno, San Jose, Stockton.

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Built to a Standard for Half a Century  
Shoe Store: 344-350 Market St. SAN FRANCISCO. 1444 Broadway, Oakland.

**Burlingame Gate**  
"Down the Peninsula" at the north entrance to beautiful Burlingame. Offers everything from five and six-room houses like this one for \$10,500.  
Allen & Company 168 Sutter Street SAN FRANCISCO. Phone Douglas 8700. All Departments. Main Peninsula Office: 1212 Burlingame Ave.

**Leighton Co-operative Industries**  
IDENTIFIED with the growth and progress of San Francisco, and employing hundreds of its citizens who are stockholders in the organization and participate in its profits. In patronizing this industry you are supporting an institution of genuine community value.

**SOME OF THE SAN FRANCISCO UNITS**  
BAKERY—921-971 Market St. In Supreme Food Shoppe. CATERING—300 Market St. Cor. Powell and Eddy Sts. TAILORS—45-47 Stockton St. LAUNDRY—1225 Bryant St. Phone Market 3511. PRES—General Printers. 651 Howard Street. Phone Douglas 2386. Operating also in Los Angeles and Oakland. General Office: 244 Flood Building, San Francisco.

**City of Paris**  
—A Store for Men and Women—  
Two Specials for "Gifting Time"  
Men's Three-Piece Garment Sets at \$5  
Choice of one shirt in either white broadcloth, collar attached, or pleated or plain bosom shirt in neat cross strip designs with collar to match. One pair of silk hose in your choice of all staple colorings, and one tie in either stripes or rich brocade designs. Three pieces in your wanted sizes, \$5.  
Box Colored Linen Handkerchiefs \$1.50 for Six  
Varied colors, hemstitched and hand embroidered designs on contrasting colors. Also all white linen, embroidered for those who prefer them. All are pure linen, boxed at \$1.50 for six.  
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED  
City of Paris—Established in San Francisco in 1850

**CALLISTOGA**  
the Wonderland of California  
the home of the Spouting Geysers  
Mt. St. Helena 4343 ft. Elevation  
CALLISTOGA is seventy miles from San Francisco and the Bay Cities. With its high spouting geysers throwing hot water skyward, its petrified forests, with great Mount St. Helena rising 4,343 feet, its all paved streets, highways, well kept, gravelled roads, with its grandeur of valley, foothill and mountain scenery, this little city offers wonders untold to the tourist traveler. Modern tourist hotels where hot geyser water is in every room render you exceptional service.  
Callistoga has splendid bungalow and fine estate building sites; it is the center of a rich agricultural district. Once visited, it becomes a real mecca of the tourist and so many an eventual home.  
Why Callistoga Attracts  
Spouting Geysers  
Petrified Forest  
Two Line Railway  
Modern Tourist Hotels  
Spacious Highways  
Apple Fruit White  
Perfect Fruits  
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A Write today for our folder.  
Callistoga District Chamber of Commerce  
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are supplied by Assmusen, the Jeweler who knows in a quiet and cozy shop at 307 Howard Building, Room 307, corner Post St. and Grant Ave.  
Diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, and a host of other things for you.  
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307 HOWARD BUILDING  
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Telephone Sutter 2543

**The Beauty of Blindcraft Furniture**  
HAVE YOU EVER PICTURED in your thought just the piece of furniture that would transform that half-blind corner in your room? It's probably here, waiting to make you happy in the most beautiful way. It's the beauty of Blindcraft Furniture. It meets specific needs as well as general needs. It attracts eye as every setting—whether in your room, your home or hotel. For it is made with thorough knowledge of your constitution, in fact and in spirit, and it constitutes a part of the product. Our office will probably prove a pleasant surprise for you.  
SAN FRANCISCO ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND  
1120 Polk Street - SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. Tel. Park 1188

RAISIN GROWING A BIG INDUSTRY IN CALIFORNIA

Annual Crop of 500,000,000 Pounds Forms One of State's Best Yields

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 (Staff Correspondence).—Raisins have become one of the banner products of California. This was not always so. Seventy-five years ago, when raisins were first produced in California, the growers had no difficulty disposing of their crops. They sold some directly to the small country stores; occasionally they presented a box or two to their nearest neighbors. The remainder of a crop was shipped to buyers.

These raisins thus sold and traded were carelessly packed, and fruit of all sizes and quality might be put in the same box. Raisins were just raisins in those days, whether they came from California or Spain or Turkey. Today the California raisin industry produces an annual crop of 500,000,000 pounds. The vineyards in which the grapes are cultivated are pruned, irrigated, sprayed, and tended with scrupulous care. To improve the quality and quantity, and to protect the raisin-grower's product, a rigid inspection and grading system has been established.

Marketing efficiency stimulated production demanding a diversified consumption. "Million-dollar advertising campaigns" have been predicted on the mince pie, plum pudding and fruit cake. The tremendous demand for raisin bread, which has been built up throughout the country has resulted in a special pack of raisins being put up for use by the thousands of bakers who are now turning out this loaf. The confectionery trade has adopted raisins as a fruit that can be used for the base of new and unusual candies, and for various ice cream dishes.

But the big job which faces the raisin-grower recently was not how to get rid of the fruit which they could sell for food. The problem was to find a way to sell the raisins which were too poor in quality to be edible. Business enterprise came to the rescue. The growers took this grade, chopped them up stem and all, and thus obtained a high-grade stock feed, which California stockmen use in large quantities. Its sale at a low price throughout the United States promises big returns. Its immediate success is believed to have solved the problem of making raisin consumption keep pace with distribution.

**MOTOR ASSOCIATION POSTS MANY ROUTES**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 (Staff Correspondence).—Reaching out over a thousand miles to the Yellowstone National Park in the northwest, east to Kansas City over the Victory Highway, and over every important transcontinental motor route in the northern half of Utah as far as the Colorado line, a new system of yellow diamond road signs erected by the California State Automobile Association is now guiding motor tourists to northern and central California.

Every important highway leading into Salt Lake City, and three different routes leading from that city westward across Utah toward California now are posted thoroughly.

**A Quiet Home**  
for rest and study with experienced attendants if desired. Guests received only upon application with references. New and modern with refined home atmosphere.  
MRS. ELLA S. TUTTLE, 1436 Balboa St. Tel. Pac. 6499 San Francisco

**Wine before shipping household goods**  
Our 30 years' experience in successfully handling thousands of shipments annually will save you time and money. Ask about reference. Weight, value, insurance, shipping.  
J. J. Voss & Company Co. 18th and Mission Sts., San Francisco. 22nd and San Pablo Ave., Oakland. 27th and Broadway, Los Angeles.

**BEKINS**  
Pioneers in the fur industry—the Liebes label stands today for fur quality—the world over.  
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**Always LATEST FASHIONS Always LOWEST PRICES**  
Costs, Wraps, Dresses and Suits in an extensive display—an extraordinary variety.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
Wm. Hoff Co. 212 Sutter Street, at Kearny SAN FRANCISCO

**A Cabin and The Giant Redwoods**  
A summer home on a 2600-acre estate at a reasonable cost on deferred payments if preferred.  
On Redwood Highway, north from San Francisco, where the East Branch joins the South Fork of the Eel River.  
Hotel and clubhouse and modern comforts available to all cabin owners.  
Golf, canoeing, horseback riding.  
Write for descriptive circular.  
Benbow Development Co. P. O. Garberville, Calif.

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Call on Us for Flowers, Plants, Everything for Your Home and Garden.  
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are supplied by Assmusen, the Jeweler who knows in a quiet and cozy shop at 307 Howard Building, Room 307, corner Post St. and Grant Ave.  
Diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, and a host of other things for you.  
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SAN FRANCISCO ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND  
1120 Polk Street - SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. Tel. Park 1188

FOREIGN TRADE \$5,000,000 GAIN IS CITY RECORD

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RAISIN GROWING A BIG INDUSTRY IN CALIFORNIA

Annual Crop of 500,000,000 Pounds Forms One of State's Best Yields

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 (Staff Correspondence).—Raisins have become one of the banner products of California. This was not always so. Seventy-five years ago, when raisins were first produced in California, the growers had no difficulty disposing of their crops. They sold some directly to the small country stores; occasionally they presented a box or two to their nearest neighbors. The remainder of a crop was shipped to buyers.

These raisins thus sold and traded were carelessly packed, and fruit of all sizes and quality might be put in the same box. Raisins were just raisins in those days, whether they came from California or Spain or Turkey. Today the California raisin industry produces an annual crop of 500,000,000 pounds. The vineyards in which the grapes are cultivated are pruned, irrigated, sprayed, and tended with scrupulous care. To improve the quality and quantity, and to protect the raisin-grower's product, a rigid inspection and grading system has been established.

Marketing efficiency stimulated production demanding a diversified consumption. "Million-dollar advertising campaigns" have been predicted on the mince pie, plum pudding and fruit cake. The tremendous demand for raisin bread, which has been built up throughout the country has resulted in a special pack of raisins being put up for use by the thousands of bakers who are now turning out this loaf. The confectionery trade has adopted raisins as a fruit that can be used for the base of new and unusual candies, and for various ice cream dishes.

But the big job which faces the raisin-grower recently was not how to get rid of the fruit which they could sell for food. The problem was to find a way to sell the raisins which were too poor in quality to be edible. Business enterprise came to the rescue. The growers took this grade, chopped them up stem and all, and thus obtained a high-grade stock feed, which California stockmen use in large quantities. Its sale at a low price throughout the United States promises big returns. Its immediate success is believed to have solved the problem of making raisin consumption keep pace with distribution.

**MOTOR ASSOCIATION POSTS MANY ROUTES**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 (Staff Correspondence).—Reaching out over a thousand miles to the Yellowstone National Park in the northwest, east to Kansas City over the Victory Highway, and over every important transcontinental motor route in the northern half of Utah as far as the Colorado line, a new system of yellow diamond road signs erected by the California State Automobile Association is now guiding motor tourists to northern and central California.

Every important highway leading into Salt Lake City, and three different routes leading from that city westward across Utah toward California now are posted thoroughly.

**A Quiet Home**  
for rest and study with experienced attendants if desired. Guests received only upon application with references. New and modern with refined home atmosphere.  
MRS. ELLA S. TUTTLE, 1436 Balboa St. Tel. Pac. 6499 San Francisco

**Wine before shipping household goods**  
Our 30 years' experience in successfully handling thousands of shipments annually will save you time and money. Ask about reference. Weight, value, insurance, shipping.  
J. J. Voss & Company Co. 18th and Mission Sts., San Francisco. 22nd and San Pablo Ave., Oakland. 27th and Broadway, Los Angeles.

**BEKINS**  
Pioneers in the fur industry—the Liebes label stands today for fur quality—the world over.  
H. Liebes & Co. Grant Ave. at Post St. SAN FRANCISCO

**Always LATEST FASHIONS Always LOWEST PRICES**  
Costs, Wraps, Dresses and Suits in an extensive display—an extraordinary variety.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
Wm. Hoff Co. 212 Sutter Street, at Kearny SAN FRANCISCO

**A Cabin and The Giant Redwoods**  
A summer home on a 2600-acre estate at a reasonable cost on deferred payments if preferred.  
On Redwood Highway, north from San Francisco, where the East Branch joins the South Fork of the Eel River.  
Hotel and clubhouse and modern comforts available to all cabin owners.  
Golf, canoeing, horseback riding.  
Write for descriptive circular.  
Benbow Development Co. P. O. Garberville, Calif.

**FREE CATALOGUE SENT ON REQUEST**  
CHAS. C. NAVLET CO.  
Nurserymen Florists  
Call on Us for Flowers, Plants, Everything for Your Home and Garden.  
WE SERVE THREE CITIES  
SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND  
120-127 Market St. 915 Washington St. SAN JOSE  
30-22 E. San Fernando St.

**John Howell Books**  
321 Post Street, San Francisco  
Downtown Square  
A BOOKSHOP where you may meet your old friends in the old familiar bindings, or where the new and modern books await your pleasure.

**Willard's**  
SAN FRANCISCO  
Jewelry Needs  
are supplied by Assmusen, the Jeweler who knows in a quiet and cozy shop at 307 Howard Building, Room 307, corner Post St. and Grant Ave.  
Diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, and a host of other things for you.  
W. M. F. ASSMUSEN  
307 HOWARD BUILDING  
Corner Grant Ave. & Post St. San Francisco  
Telephone Sutter 2543

**The Beauty of Blindcraft Furniture**  
HAVE YOU EVER PICTURED in your thought just the piece of furniture that would transform that half-blind corner in your room? It's probably here, waiting to make you happy in the most beautiful way. It's the beauty of Blindcraft Furniture. It meets specific needs as well as general needs. It attracts eye as every setting—whether in your room, your home or hotel. For it is made with thorough knowledge of your constitution, in fact and in spirit, and it constitutes a part of the product. Our office will probably prove a pleasant surprise for you.  
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# Truth Publicity Campaign by San Francisco Draws Thousands to California

## \$1,200,000 Publicity Fund Spreads California's Fame

San Franciscans Finance Campaign Which Has Accomplished Big Results

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 (Staff Correspondence)—Advertising is generally admitted to be a modern business necessity. Both the agency and ultimate value of an advertisement is in direct ratio to its truthfulness. San Francisco has learned the value of truthful advertising. Two years ago San Francisco organized to tell its citizens and those of other communities about the beauties of the city, to invite new personnel and new capital here for a sharing of good fortune. The method of doing this was characteristically San Franciscan.

Since the early days of the city's history, San Francisco has been used to thinking in large sums of money and precipitate action. So when San Francisco decided to launch its publicity campaign, a few of the city's leading business men grouped together and over night raised \$400,000 to be expended in magazine and newspaper through-out the United States.

Decide to "Sell" State  
Having accomplished the easiest part of this task, that of raising almost a million dollars, these same men put to themselves the question, "How shall we sell San Francisco to the people of the United States?" And then it was decided not to sell San Francisco, but to sell California, because it was felt that anything benefiting California as a whole would naturally benefit San Francisco.

San Francisco in land area, for its population of nearly 700,000 people, covers less territory perhaps than any city of its size in America. The city embraces but 43 square miles, being the tip of a peninsula washed on one side by the Pacific and fed on the other by San Francisco Bay upon whose broad waters the ships of the world find harbor.

San Francisco quickly raised the quota to advertise those great central valleys that traverse the interior of the State between the Sierra Nevada mountains and the coast range for approximately 500 miles and whose rivers find their way to the sea through San Francisco Bay. Said these San Francisco business men: "The progress of San Francisco itself cannot be stopped because commercially it is, next to New York, perhaps the most strategically located city in America. Ours is a great seaport, but we must make it even more than that—a gateway to a prosperous land whose broad acres shall be cultivated more intensively to supply the

luxuries of a semi-tropical climate to the rest of America and the world."

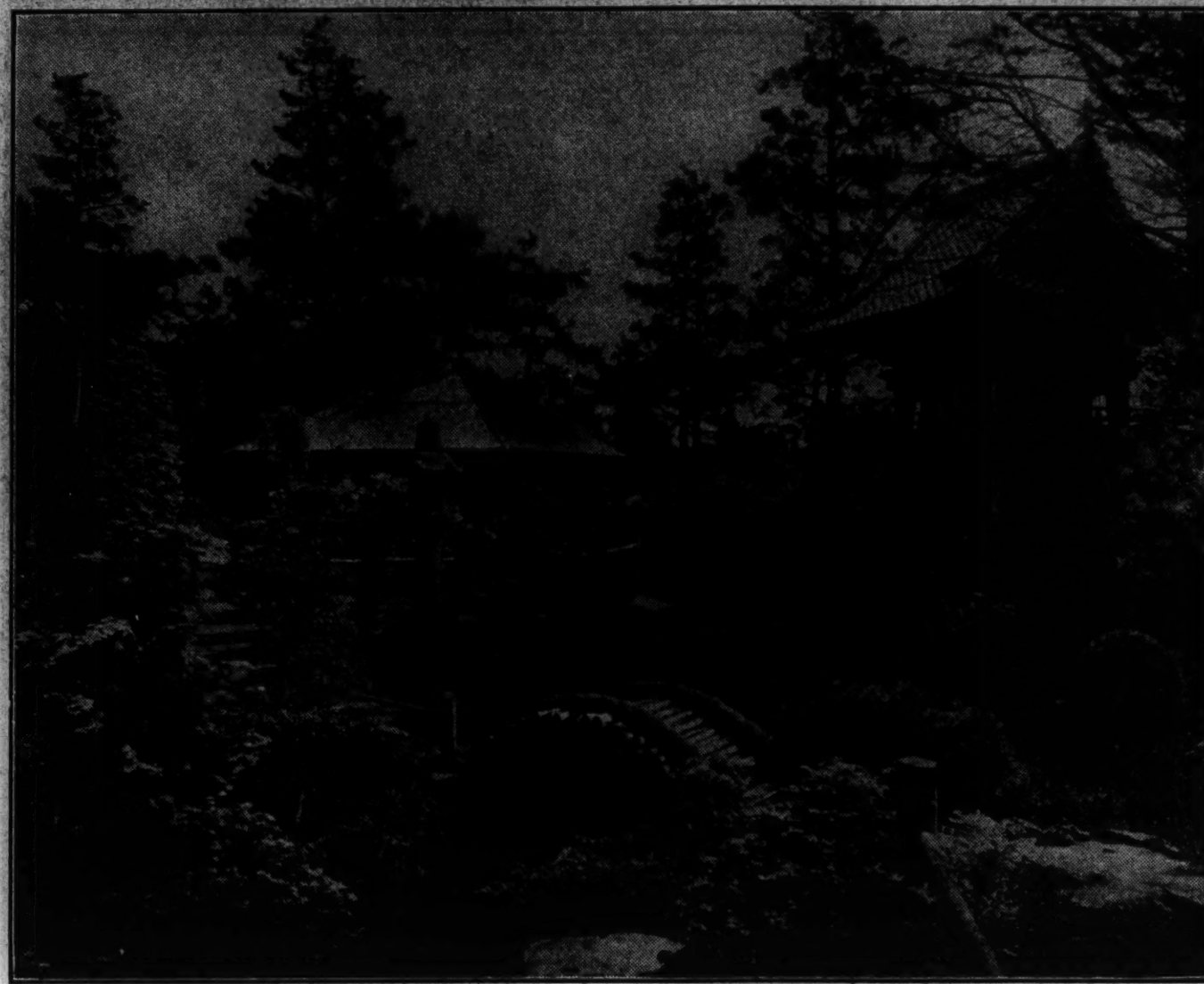
So San Francisco began advertising—nearly everything in California, excepting San Francisco. The breadth and scope of this advertising amazed the whole State of California. It immediately registered itself as the biggest community advertising campaign attempted in the United States.

150,000 Replies First Year  
The board of directors of the organization, headed by Kenneth R. Kingsbury, president of the Standard Oil Co. of California, looked for little return from the first year's advertising. That year a total of 150,000 replies were received from persons living in almost every state of the Union, asking for information on various parts of California and about San Francisco; a new testimonial to the power of the written word in its appeal to those seeking new climates and a share in the west's prosperity.

In the first year of its advertising, San Francisco, or, rather, Californians, Inc., the organization through which San Francisco sought for world attention, acted characteristically. Under the direction of B. M. Rastall, and the advertising agencies handling the account, a real poet was captured and held to a desk long enough to prepare a now famous booklet with the playful caption, "Where Life Is Better." In working out the philosophy of the advertising, the directors of Californians, Inc., went deeply into the fundamentals of advertising, and built its campaign upon the desire inherent in every business and professional man for new opportunities in industry, trade, and commerce.

There was another element of the advertising which perhaps never had been made a part of a community advertising project to such a full extent—dignity. The men directing Californians, Inc., and the presentation of the advantages of San Francisco and California, believed that the story of the land of which they were telling should be on a high plane and one most conscientiously truthful. Neither money nor effort was spared in the employment of scientific research workers and the erection of a research department to check carefully every fact and statement and to uncover the truth before a line of advertising was written.

Another \$400,000 Raised  
The first year brought success. Without solicitors of the usual type,



Japanese Garden in Golden Gate Park—A Bit of the Orient Transplanted to California.

## Oakland Radiocasting Station Keeps 'Log' Like Seagoing Ship

Record Made of Each Program and Change of Apparatus, Giving Check on Operators

plings of a community financing campaign, the directors of Californians, Inc., obtained another \$400,000 by simply writing letters to San Franciscans including a financial report. With the second \$400,000 now raised and expended, results of two years' advertising ending May, 1924, show that approximately 350,000 people in the United States, Europe, Australia and Canada have responded to the call.

San Francisco has profited by its broad policies, vision and largeness. Recently Californians, Inc., completed a survey of the progress of the city for the last five years. At a great civic meeting of more than 1000 persons in San Francisco recently the results of this survey, in plots and charts, were presented to San Franciscans themselves. They are used to progress, but the report furnished surprises. The complete economic and industrial index presented told the story of remarkable advance, unspooled by evanescent boom and temporary phases.

San Francisco has just obtained another \$400,000 for the third year of its advertising to tell about California and San Francisco, the market center for northern and central portions of the State, the medial metropolis of the west and the gateway to the Orient.

### HARBOR CHANGES VOTED

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 (Staff Correspondence)—To provide increased facilities the Board of State Harbor Commissioners recently decided to sell \$2,000,000 of a duly authorized bond issue from an available balance of \$7,000,000. Friend W. Richardson, Governor, has approved officially the sale. Other improvements contemplate relief of pedestrian traffic, especially near the Ferry Building through which 55,000,000 passengers pass each year.

### Our Dividend Calendar

of California stocks mailed to investors weekly upon request. Shall we add your name to our list?

**LEIB-KEYSTON AND COMPANY**  
Members S. F. Stock & Bond Exchange  
331 Montgomery St.  
SAN FRANCISCO

### TURKO-PERSIAN RUG CLEANING CO.

CLEANING REPAIRING WEAVING APPOINTING  
Fred E. Rice Arthur Scott  
Persian and Chinese Rugs cleaned in the original native manner. Genuine imported wools in fast colors and for all repairs.  
All work done by hand. Necessary protective insurance carried on all work without charge to the customer. Prompt attention given Oriental Rugs sent by express or parcel post.  
3088 California Street  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.  
Bayview 548

## CALIFORNIA EAGER TO AID MAN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT

Move to Rid State of Private Agency Abuses Revived by Russell Sage Foundation Report

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6 (Staff Correspondence)—In making conditions easier for the man out of work on the Pacific coast and elsewhere the survey just published by the Russell Sage Foundation of New York through Shelby M. Harrison, Director of Surveys and Exhibits, regarding the operations of private employment agencies, may accomplish by indirect means what a state law passed by the California Legislature last year and not upheld by the state Supreme Court, was unable to perform.

It was asserted that some private employment agencies in the State exact more than a fair fee from men and women out of work who are seeking to find new jobs. The state law which the Supreme Court failed to sustain sought to limit the fees charged by all commercial and teachers' private agencies to a maximum of 10 per cent of the first month's salary. Now renewed discussion has been aroused by the report of the Russell Sage Foundation, and it is hoped that the public sentiment thus stirred will take such form as to solve the problem of the private employment agency.

"The Foundation's announcement is gratifying," commented Miss Gertrude Emmerich, originator of the California campaign against employment agencies. "The next question is, what will the Foundation do within the limits of a possible constructive work? It is to be hoped that every state will support the Foundation in an organized endeavor to expedite the correction of the private employment agency problem. The program recommended by the Foundation should be acted upon under a system that will keep it alive and free from politics and exploitation."

MOTORISTS' NEW QUARTERS  
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 (Staff Correspondence)—Ground will be broken soon for the erection of new headquarters of the California State Automobile Association. George W. Kelham has designed the structure which is of Spanish Renaissance style, six stories in height and modern in every respect.

CAPT. FRED HOLMES JAMES M. HOLMES  
**FRED HOLMES & SON**  
Ship Brokers

Established Liverpool, England, 1808.  
San Francisco, Calif., 1890.  
Sale, Purchase, Building and Charter of Ships, Steamers, Schooners and Motor Vessels.  
Importers and Exporters  
Telephone: Market 3228, Mission 207.  
Ruan Bldg., 235 Montgomery Street  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

## The First National Bank

OF SAN FRANCISCO  
1 Commercial Bank  
with which is affiliated the  
**FIRST FEDERAL TRUST COMPANY**  
A Savings Bank  
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS  
FOURTH AND MONTGOMERY STS.

OUR FINE HAND tailored clothes wear so much longer and look so much better that it is false economy to be satisfied with garments of lesser goodness.

The Best Dressed Men Wear Custom-Tailored Clothes.

**Ohlson & Holmes**  
Tailors and Importers

SUITS AND OVERCOATS  
\$75.00 and more

Fourth Floor, French Bank Bldg.  
1110 SUTTER STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO

## Golden Gate Park Welcomes San Franciscans to Beautiful Spot for Outdoor Recreation

Area of Sand Dunes Reclaimed Through Efforts of Officials—Children Find Delight on Playground and Beach

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6 (Staff Correspondence)—Golden Gate Park in San Francisco is known around the world. Its beauty has been sung in prose and verse. Where now is this wonderland of flora and fauna once were sand dunes.

These dunes, 1013 acres of them which now form the present area of Golden Gate Park, were the original "Pueblo Lands" allotted to San Francisco. The designation was "four square leagues of land," extending between the Presidio Reservation on the north, Divisadero Street on the east, Twenty-Second Street and the Rancho de la Laguna de Merced on the south, to the Pacific Ocean on the west. On Jan. 1, 1855, James Van Ness, Mayor of San Francisco, settled the disputes of "outside" claimants. Frank McCoppin, supervisor, State Senator, and Mayor, later originated the idea of a park on these sand dunes, and to this end the first park commission was appointed in 1870.

Mr. McLaren's Devoted Work  
But Robert McLaren, present superintendent and director of Golden Gate Park, belongs the great praise as the builder of this magnificent preserve. An artist of uncommon gifts, he has written his name in the forests and "green meadows," the waterfalls and cool grottoes, for these are distinctly the product of his thought, an enduring monument to his industry.

Mr. McLaren devised a water supply system that interests even engineers. The most unconventional pumping stations in any public park or resort were built under two enormous Dutch windmills. The windmill is said to be the largest ever constructed. Its pumping capacity is 40,000 gallons per hour in a 15-mile breeze. Through the great Strawberry Hill Reservoir a continuous supply of water feeds Huntington Falls, Stow Lake, Spreckels Lake, Lloyd Lake and a chain of smaller

ones for the especial joy of a varied animal and bird life.

Features of Children's Playground  
Adjacent to a stretch of meadow where sheep are grazing, is the children's playground, a veritable little town of quaint buildings and "vacant lots" with nearly everything free. An accommodating donkey mules sleepily down a crooked lane oblivious of the passenger on his back while the Kiddy-Kar special leads right up to the lunch room.

A memorial museum, narrating California's early history, the new Seal Rocks, included also is a great semi-circular concrete basin approximately 1500 feet in diameter with openings to the bay to admit small vessels and yachts and for aquatic events, bathhouses and wading pools. This basin will center on the south shore, completing a brief description of a park which must be seen under all the varying enchantments of California's morning, noon and evening to be fully appreciated.

Associated with this breezy stretch is the inimitable Cliff House and Seal Rocks. Included also is a great semi-circular concrete basin approximately 1500 feet in diameter with openings to the bay to admit small vessels and yachts and for aquatic events, bathhouses and wading pools. This basin will center on the south shore, completing a brief description of a park which must be seen under all the varying enchantments of California's morning, noon and evening to be fully appreciated.

**LACHMAN BROS.**  
GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE  
7 Buildings — 22 Flors  
of Dependable Furniture

OUR moderate prices are backed up by quality and service to the highest degree. making, with our money-back guarantee, a combination that can only spell complete satisfaction to our patrons.

MISSION AT 16TH STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO

cast and mentioned in the "log." Thus responsibility is definitely fixed upon each KGO operator and the announcers for the efficient performance of their duties.

Besides the control room and power house "logs," another is kept by a licensed operator, also in the control room, listening continuously to ship transmission on 600 meters. This "log" shows call letters of each ship and land station heard on 600 meters during the KGO broadcast.

"Log" and if they compare favorably a verification is at once sent out by letter.  
"Logs" are found essential to the technical and studio staffs to improve transmission. Any sound made in the studio rooms, or even in the building, which is picked up by super-sensitive microphones, is radio-

**SAN FRANCISCO**  
You'll find delightful accommodations with all modern conveniences at very low rates. Write.  
**COLUMBIA HOTEL**  
411 O'Farrell St.  
San Francisco

**SAN FRANCISCO'S NEWEST**  
Maine California's high tradition of hospitality.  
All exclusive rooms with private baths. Europe's finest dining room service.  
Rates from \$5.00 to \$10.00.  
Key G. Mitchell, Mgr.  
**HOTEL CALIFORNIAN**  
TAYLOR & O'FARRELL

**Advertising and Statistics**  
Advertising counsel and accurate information on Pacific Slope business and investment conditions. Send for copy of "Pacific Business".  
**BAILEY PACIFIC SERVICE**  
J. S. BAILEY, Manager  
Crocker Building  
San Francisco

**A Thoroughly Experienced, Retail Executive**  
is seeking a connection—the Pacific Coast preferred. A proven producer with a splendid record in  
**Advertising Merchandising and Sales Promotion**

Many years in department store work; also long chain-store experience. Best of references, hearty endorsement from last connection, which covered a period of seven years. Willing to have part of income depend on net results of work.  
Address: Box S-29, The Christian Science Monitor, 625 Market St., San Francisco.

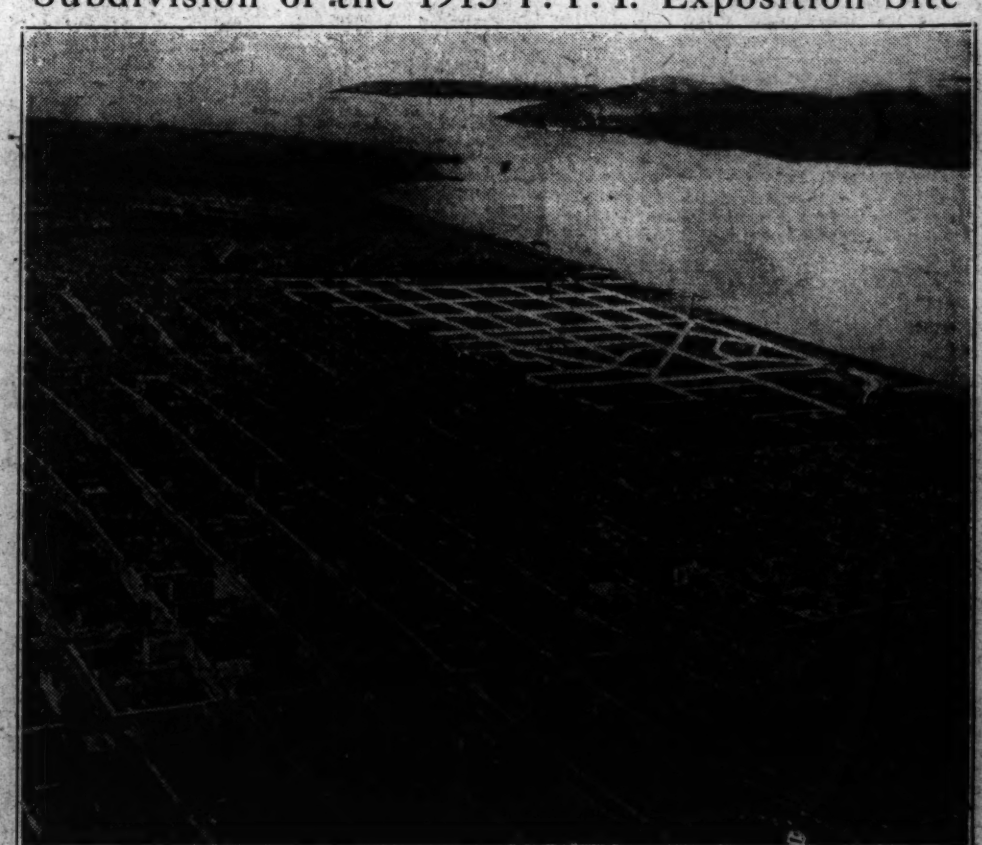
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# \$73,000,000 Expended on State Highway System and \$200,000,000 More Proposed

## State Highway System Links California's Traffic Routes

New Work Temporarily Halted by Failure to Receive Federal Appropriation

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6 (Staff Correspondence).—California has established itself as a road builder. The State has expended \$73,000,000 in bond funds and approximately \$1,000,000 in federal aid, in addition to county aid, on the state highway system, an intricate and carefully-planned network of wide-paved roads. Only a beginning, however, has been made, for Robert M. Horton, State Highway Engineer, estimates \$200,000,000 will be required to complete the system planned. He advocated an annual fund of \$20,000,000 to continue indefinitely. Others in authority would increase this yearly allowance to speed completion of the system. Several readjusting plans are under consideration for legislative approval in January.

At present the California Highway Commission is marking time. Pending the receipt of additional federal aid, amounting to approximately \$7,000,000 due the State from the Government, no large contracts are being entered into, although plans have been completed for grading and paving work in many sections.

**Much Grading Decided On**  
This aid constitutes California's present resource for primary construction and, as it comes in, will be used to finance additional contracts for grading in the Truckee River Canyon on the route of the Victory Highway, the principal interstate connection with Nevada.

Other important projects in the same category are: paving and grading the Imperial Valley connection with Arizona; grading on the Coast Boulevard in Ventura, Los Angeles, and Orange counties; grading on the Sky-Line Boulevard south of San Francisco; grading on the Redwood Highway through the northwestern coast counties; completion of better entrances to the city of Sacramento, and important relocation and grading on the Lincoln Highway east of Placerville.

The general policy of the commission calls for the completion of the interstate connections to the Nevada, Oregon, and Arizona borders, and completion of gaps in trunk lines. Contracts now under way total \$9,000,000, not including convict-labor camps, which have been so uniformly successful throughout the State wherever tried.

The commission's funds, other than federal aid, consist of receipts from the gasoline tax and motor-vehicle license fees. The annual income from these sources is about \$8,000,000, the law providing that these funds may be used only for maintenance and reconstruction of the existing highways. The 1924 reconstruction program will entail an expenditure of nearly \$5,000,000 for widening and thickening work.

**Widening and Resurfacing Work**  
As additional funds are received contracts will be advertised for the rebuilding of a considerable mileage of the old asphalt macadam roads of San Joaquin County; relocation and repaving of the highway in the vicinity of Santa Barbara; widening and relocation of large sections of the Pacific Highway north of Redding; widening and resurfacing of sections of the highway in Merced, Sonoma, Colusa, Orange, Contra Costa, Yolo and other counties. At present a few small county co-operative projects are being entered into where counties have agreed to assist the State in building units of the highway system and have deposited their share of the cost with the State Treasurer.

The legislature of 1923 authorized the appointment of a committee of nine to investigate the entire highway system and make recommendations to the coming session. This committee has been at work for many months and has already spent eight weeks viewing the highways and holding public hearings with boards, groups and chambers of commerce. The report of this committee will be filed with the Governor in January. It will outline a new policy to obtain money for continuance of the State's road-building scheme.

**California Professor Aids in Combating Mexican Illiteracy**  
Dr. Arthur L. Kroeber Tells of Effect Research at Teotihuacan Has on Education

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6 (Special Correspondence).—How archeology and modern educational methods are combining to reveal the culture of an ancient people is told by Dr. Arthur L. Kroeber, professor of anthropology, University of California, who has just returned from Mexico. Dr. Kroeber has been collaborating with Dr. Manuel Gamio in excavation and research work at Teotihuacan, which is said to hold in its ruins evidences of three civilizations, the Archaic, the Toltec and the Aztec.

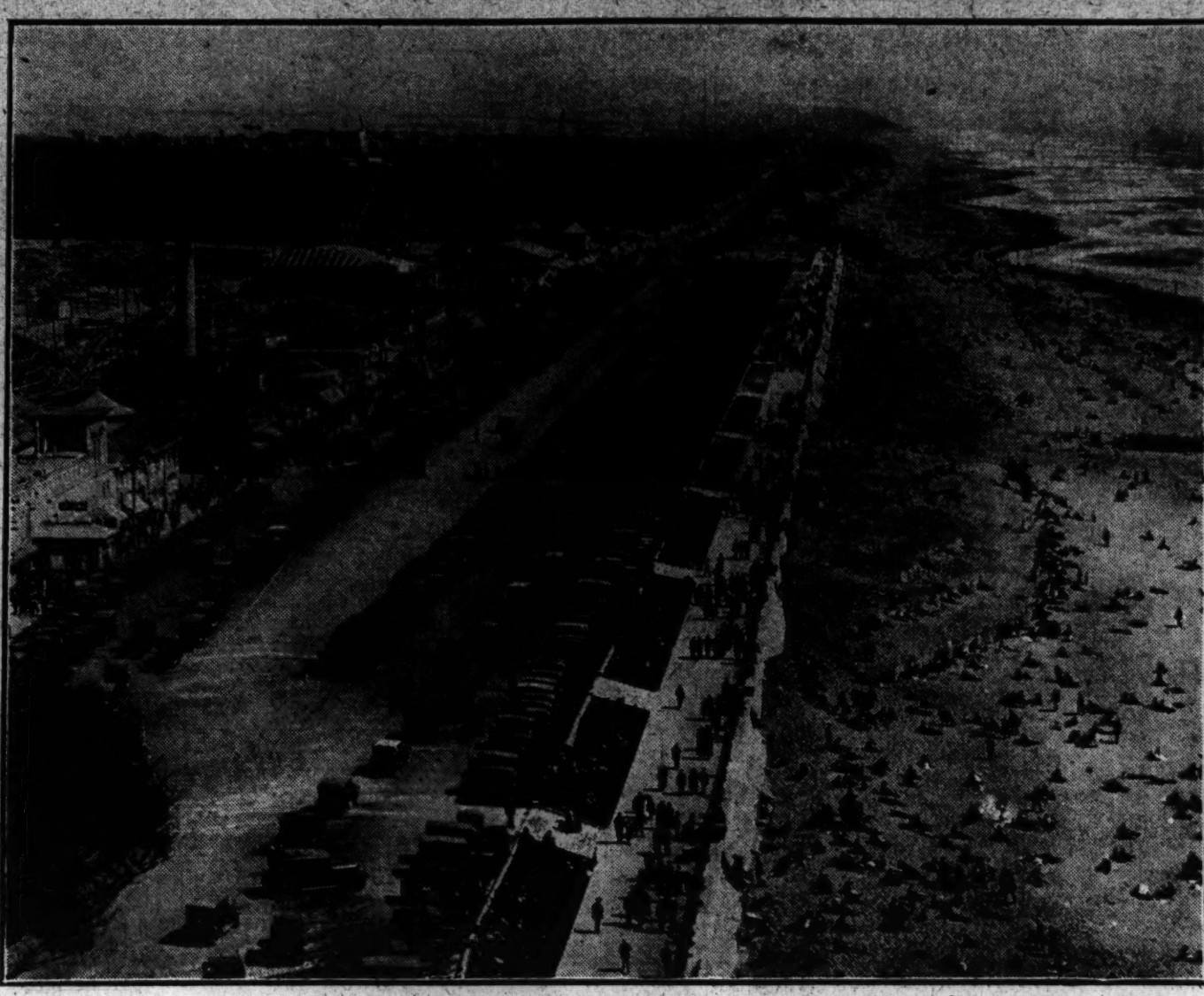
An archeological zone has been established in this Valley of Teotihuacan. Its once populous city, scarcely 30 miles from Mexico City, yields long-kept secrets as 300 trained workers under expert direction remove the dust of centuries. To the archeologist the work may be considered important chiefly because it supplies knowledge of the changing tides of civilization, the fortunes and misfortunes of peoples in shadowy early centuries.

**Links Past and Present**  
"I claim no special honors in recent work done among the ruins of Teotihuacan," Dr. Kroeber told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "All credit must be given to Dr. Gamio, a Mexican of fine scholarly attainments. He has given the ordinary purposes of archeology a new and vitalizing turn. He brings his interest in peoples up to date. Twentieth century schoolrooms, blackboards and textbooks are no less engaging than are first-century antique vases and implements. Here is an object lesson for all students who study the past. It shows that we cannot be content with the past. We must link it up with the present, draw our deductions and carry on for the elimination of ignorance and illiteracy among all peoples."

According to the 1910 census, Mexico has a population of 15,160,369, of whom 15,032,176 are Roman Catholic. Illiteracy bulked 73 per cent. With these conditions reflected in the Valley of Teotihuacan, the prospect did not appear bright, but Dr. Kroeber said that now about 5000 Indians are enrolled in schools and are learning new ways of doing things. Children are taught to read and write. Adults are taught how to improve the natural resources of their lands as well as to appreciate

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A Section of San Francisco's Motorists Parked Along Boulevard Facing the Pacific. Photograph by Kearny, San Francisco

## CALIFORNIANS WILL RESIST "MENTAL TEST"

Attempt to Compel Pupils to Submit Will Meet Strong Opposition

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4 (Staff Correspondence).—So-called "mental tests" are not compulsory in the public schools of California. All such efforts at "testing" involve physical examinations which are not compulsory. Therefore school children of San Francisco cannot be compelled to submit to the proposed plan of James M. Gwynn, city superintendent of schools, to enlist teachers and principals who as "certified examiners" are to initiate a "mental survey" in the schools here.

The Public School Protective League of California, premising these deliberations, is preparing to resist any undue encroachments on state law, especially Section 1618A of the Political Code which may be menaced by the far-reaching "survey" announced by Mr. Gwynn. The law is explicit in its prohibition of compulsory physical examination in any form. Any compulsory feature essayed by a "certified examiner" will be construed by the league, according to officials, as a move toward medical exploitation. The Protective League in objecting to this practice holds, with many opponents of the system, that such tests do not and cannot determine efficiently or honestly the ability of a child and that so arbitrary a system, even though not compulsory, would result in many injustices in the ranking of school children.

An attempt by certain interests was made in the last Legislature to

pass a bill providing that "any pupil having a mental development of less than 50 per cent of a normal child of the corresponding age shall be excluded from such training and as far as possible shall be sent to state institutions for the care of feeble-minded children." The bill passed both Assembly and Senate but Friend W. Richardson, Governor of the State, vetoed it.

In commenting on this bill (Assembly Bill 561) and similar legislation, as well as upon isolated instances in which it is proposed to start testing schemes, an attorney advises: "While much latitude should be allowed school authorities in providing for the needs of the children, this bill would have opened the public schools to the interference of the juvenile courts and that class of persons who seek to measure every child's 'intelligence' by the so-called 'psychological tests.'"

"An artificial standard set up by examiners is pernicious and should not be tolerated by those who would keep the schools free from further medical exploitation. Less attention to psychology, more to education, will give us more genuine intelligence for testing in good citizenship. There is no substitute for straight-forward, unadulterated education. Nobody should try fabrications."

**GOLDEN GATE'S BIG TONNAGE**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 (Staff Correspondence).—Every day of the year, every hour of the day, and night a ship is passing through the Golden Gate, at the rate of one every 40 minutes, bringing in foreign goods to the amount of \$20,000 an hour and bearing out \$400,000 worth of American products to other lands daily.

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Signs Part of Service of Automobile Association

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6 (Staff Correspondence).—Keeping California pre-eminent as a motoring state is the pleasant task of the California State Automobile Association, second in membership in the United States. From its headquarters in San Francisco it directs the traffic of a state. The facilities of 55 automobile club branches in California and the courtesies of almost 1000 affiliated American Automobile Association clubs enhance the value of this service to the motorist.

Its road sign system is a feature. Constantly on duty day and night, in sunshine and storm, these little traffic officers guide hundreds of thousands of motorists yearly over the highways and byways of California. They point the way over long, level stretches of pavement through the broad valleys, mark the obscure country roads and high mountain passes, advise of speed limits, parking and traffic regulations, railroad crossings and curves, making travel safe and economical. They stand as

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Educational and Interesting  
October 18 to November 1

## Art Palace Commemorates California's Service in War

San Francisco Structure to Be Opened Nov. 11—French Government to Send Display

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6 (Staff Correspondence).—Crowning a lofty eminence overlooking the Golden Gate, in the greenery of Lincoln Park, San Francisco's Legion of Honor Palace is nearing completion and will be opened Nov. 11, anniversary of the Armistice. This structure in white stone is a replica of the Palace of the Legion of Honor on the Seine, originally taken from the Parthenon of the Acropolis, Athens. It was erected as a gift to San Francisco by Mr. and Mrs. Adolph B. Spreckels on ground offered by the municipality and as a memorial to California's soldiers in the World War.

George A. Applegarth, a native of California, is the architect. Mrs. Cornelia B. Quinton, of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, has been named permanent director of the palace. The palace will exhibit rare works of art from France and modern American works, especially from California. Permanent exhibits will be augmented by a French Government exhibit of all phases and periods of art in France—painting, sculpture, tapestries, enameled and furniture will be shown during the first five months after the opening. The French Government is sending Jean Guiffrey, director of the Louvre, M. André Trian, Counselor of State, and Robert Bruse, Minister of the Institute Beaux Arts, as personal representatives at the inaugural ceremonies.

Mrs. Spreckels, who is of distinguished French ancestry, hopes to keep the palace out of the doldrums of a mere museum. She favors a center radiating artistic influence, both of France and America, to bespeak the ties of friendship between these two great republics. Lectures on history and art and musical events will be organized in the palace, ever with the international tone predominant.

The Court of Honor supplies the keynote to the entire building. In the center of the main entrance is a rotunda of marble walls and columns from which branch the various galleries. Directly opposite the main entrance is the tapestry gallery with vaulted ceilings, marble walls and a lighting system insuring perpetual afternoon. Garden courts on each tier. Two galleries lighted by incandescence.

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generously shaded and curtained side windows are intended for the exhibition of small bronzes, miniatures, medals and bits of choice porcelain. More than 700 works have been forwarded by the French Government to America for the opening. California is especially represented by the works of the animal sculptor, Arthur Putnam, who, after having studied for some time in France and Italy, with his life in the far west, living the life of the cowboys. Local artists of note will present paintings.

**MINE PRODUCTIONS IN 37 YEARS TOTAL**  
ABOUT \$3,079,650,349

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 (Staff Correspondence).—"California, the World's Greatest Producer of Minerals," is the subject of an interesting report just issued by Lloyd L. Root, state mineralogist of California. The State's 58 counties, with an area of 153,360 square miles, produce a larger variety of minerals commercially than any equal area in the world, the report summarizes.

Some idea of the tremendous wealth in minerals which California has produced can be had from the fact that from 1837 to and including 1923 the total mineral production of this State has been approximately \$3,079,650,349, says the report. The total value for 1923 was about \$335,500,000, an increase of over \$83,300,000 from the 1922 production of \$252,153,226, and surpasses our previous high record set in 1921 by more than \$60,000,000.

"Roughly classified, the commercialized minerals of the State may be grouped as fuels, metals, structural materials, industrial materials and salines. Metals in order of production are: gold, copper, silver, lead, quicksilver, platinum and iron ore. California now produces approximately 70 per cent of the quicksilver in the United States and 86 per cent of the platinum and allied metals."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

The coincidence of a general election in Great Britain with a presidential election in the

### British and American Elections

United States leads naturally to some comparison of political methods in the two countries. In the British House of Commons, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Government was defeated on a motion of inquiry on Oct. 8, and the election of a new House was ordered the following day. That election will be held Oct. 29. In the three weeks elapsing between the two events all questions of governmental policy must be debated in an intensive campaign and the personal qualifications of members of a body aggregating 615 discussed in the various districts.

Normally, in this brief space of time the electorate would determine the nature of the government of the Nation—whether Liberal or Conservative—for a period of years to follow. In this particular instance, the fact that three parties have tickets in the field gives little hope that the verdict at the polls will be so conclusive as to give any very long endurance to the government that shall result.

In the United States on Nov. 4, the voters will render the final decision in a presidential and congressional contest that has been actively under way for four months. It might be reasonable to estimate the duration of this contest at a year or more, rather than by the brief space elapsing since the two national conventions, for the nominees, and their defeated rivals, were busily engaged in seeking the nominations for many active months.

In every congressional district, and in one-third of the states, representatives and senators are seeking election. Much of the summer and all of the autumn have been given over to this contest, and those most closely in touch with the business and financial affairs of the Nation declare that the effects of this preoccupation and uncertainty are so hurtful that they have come to look upon presidential elections as a quadrennial plague.

When the British elections are over, at the end of a short and sharp contest, the new Parliament comes into being at once, fully equipped for business and with a mandate from the people as to how it shall be discharged. The outcome of the national election in the United States will be the election of a President, who will not take office for three months, and a Congress unable to function for thirteen months, unless that President shall call it in extraordinary session.

In the interim a discarded President and a repudiated Congress have opportunity to commit the Nation to policies which the voters have rejected at the polls. That no such misfeasance in office has ever occurred does not weaken the indictment of the system which still makes it possible.

Thus far the comparison between the American and British systems seems to redound wholly to the advantage of the former. With a brief campaign the British get a more prompt response of the government to the expressed will of the electorate. But other factors enter into the case, and much of this seeming advantage vanishes under scrutiny. When the people of the United States have voted, after listening for months to the thunder of the captains and the shouting, they at least are assured of relief from presidential politics for four years, and of congressional campaigns for two.

They lack the immediate and constant control over their Government possessed by the Englishman, but at least they have assurance of immunity from "the plague of politics" for a span of years. In England no such happy assurance exists. It is entirely possible, for example, that the election to be held this month will result in a new Parliament without a working majority, in which the Government can hold power only by the acquiescence of one of the parties not directly responsible for it. In such event political uncertainty will be only magnified, not allayed, by the election.

The business community in the United States is already uneasy over the remote possibility that the presidential succession may not be settled Nov. 4, but may go over for settlement by Congress in February. What would be its feeling did the possibility exist that the whole outcome of the election might be overturned by an adverse vote in a House of Representatives in which no party had a working majority?

These comparisons, while interesting, are, perhaps, without practical value. The British system of parliamentary government is the result of long and gradual evolution. When weaknesses become apparent they are remedied, as in the case of the parliamentary reform legislation by which the scandals of rotten boroughs and the duplication of votes were done away with. If the perplexing problem of a third party persists it will be solved, perhaps by a system of proportional representation.

American congressional methods, being based upon a written Constitution which is with difficulty amended, are less flexible. Yet they are susceptible of correction. Already the demand for the more speedy assumption of office by newly elected presidents, senators and representatives is widely voiced. It is a reform in procedure against which few intelligent arguments can be adduced, and is practically certain of ultimate incorporation in the law.

There is a widespread unanimity of belief among Americans that child labor in the United States should be speedily and forever abolished. To this belief the Nation's statesmen, regardless of political affiliation, have given eloquent expression. In recognition of the authority of public opinion, the Congress of the United States, in 1916, and again in 1919, passed a federal child-labor law. At the present time there is no reason to believe that public sentiment is any the less

aroused against the industrial enslaving of children. There are many indications, in fact, that national opinion is more than ever determined on the subject. And yet, at the present time, because both previous laws have been declared unconstitutional, there is no national regulation of child labor.

Just what is the significance of this failure to regulate, on a nation-wide basis, the labor of children? Under the two previous laws children under sixteen were prohibited from working in mines and quarries; while, so far as mills and factories were concerned, children under fourteen were not allowed to work in them at all, and for the boys and girls above fourteen employed in them, an eight-hour day, a forty-eight-hour week and no night work was guaranteed. The justice of that guarantee can hardly be questioned.

Immediately those laws were declared unconstitutional, the legislative barrier between childhood and industrial oppression was broken down. What has been the result? Under the federal laws forty-eight states were required to measure up, fully, to the standards contained in those measures. Today, without such a law, only eighteen states meet the requirements which Congress laid down. Twelve states permit a working day longer than eight hours for children under sixteen. Thousands of boys and girls of twelve years and upward are, it is authoritatively stated, working nine, ten or eleven hours a day in mills and factories.

It is conceivable that, eventually, the states might reach the standard set in the federal laws of 1916 and 1919. Until that time, has the Nation no responsibility for the childhood of those communities in which protective measures are inadequate? Those who support this amendment assert that the Nation does have, in this matter, an inescapable responsibility.

There is a picture graven indelibly upon the memory of all who have had the good fortune to observe it. It is that of the Golden Gate, at the port of San Francisco, at sunset. Other pictures may compare with it in beauty, but few can rival it in splendor. There, indeed, in every imaginable shade,

are those tints of gold and amber which no doubt gave the sweeping tidal stream its name. There, flanking it, are brown and green hills, upon which are concealed from all but keenly observing eyes the stern guardians of the port, which speak out in friendly salute or in ominous defiance, as their mood dictates. To the incoming traveler the gateway opens to a land of romance. To the departing voyager it writes finis, perhaps, to a story long to be remembered.

San Francisco has changed in its physical aspects from the city as it was before its reconstruction and marvelous rehabilitation. It has changed also in its texture and fabric since the '70's and '80's. Still it is unique in character, with an atmosphere, for those who discover it, unlike that of any other city in the world. How does a community preserve these identifying and inimitable characteristics? San Francisco has absorbed into its social and economic fabric within the last fifty years those who might have changed, so far as mere numbers go, its entire personnel. And yet one who knew the city a quarter of a century ago will know it now, not by its outstanding landmarks so much as by the cordial friendliness of its people.

The student of sociology may discover, if he chances to delve below the surface indications studied by the more casual observer, that there is a striking similarity between San Francisco and its distant sister city, New York. Both have been built up chiefly by processes of accretion and absorption. This is true of nearly every large city, of course, but New York and San Francisco have exemplified it peculiarly and profitably. The foundation of much of the latter city's wealth was in the mines of Nevada, where its first kings of finance, the Mackays, the Fairs, and others of their time, won vast fortunes from the Comstock mines. As wealth attracts wealth, so the golden stream which these men directed toward San Francisco has never ceased.

But this golden flood has been diverted wisely and thoughtfully into constructive channels. Magnificent civic monuments in the form of libraries, museums, office buildings and beautiful parks and playgrounds have been provided for the education and comfort as well of the visitor as of the people who call the city their home. There are splendid churches and school buildings, and broad thoroughfares and boulevards, and beautiful residences. The topography of the city lends itself admirably to the skill of the landscape architect, as well as that of the designer and builder. The result is a city beautiful, from whatever point it is viewed. But, better than all these, is that undisguised hospitality which seems to stretch out a welcoming hand to every stranger or friend who enters. Millions of people have experienced this unassuming cordiality, and of them all perhaps not one has forgotten it. It constitutes that indefinable trade-mark which cannot be imitated or counterfeited. It is officially registered in the name of San Francisco and its people.

Except as it offers an opportunity for play or aimless public observance, Columbus Day in the United States, agreed upon as marking the anniversary of the arrival of Christopher Columbus on what are now American shores, seems in recent years to have failed to bring with it more than a mere measure of that inspirational thrill which is supposed to accompany genuinely patriotic observances. Large boys and small still look forward to the Fourth of July, never failing to greet its recurrence with some manifestation of thoughtful appreciation. So with many others of the days observed by the American people, there is a more or less tangible reason which justifies their setting apart as occasions

for thankfulness, a dignified expression of appreciation of public service rendered, or a commitment of the people of the Nation as a whole to those fundamentals of democracy upon which their institutions are based.

It is a far look back to the year 1492, even if in imagination one can reconstruct the more or less unpremeditated arrival of the little fleet commanded by Columbus upon the shores of San Salvador. The "discovery" of new land by that accidental happening did not mark the beginning of a new era in world history. And then there is the persistent question of priority in the matter of discovery. Year by year there is being added to the accumulation of data and facts new proofs, regarded by many as authentic and conclusive, that to the intrepid Leif Ericson belongs the credit of having been the first white explorer to set foot on the western continent. Those students or partisans who have become convinced of the priority of the Norseman's claim cannot join enthusiastically in the observance of Columbus Day or second by their tacit approval of its general observance the efforts of those who seek to monopolize the occasion and adapt it to the attempted glorification of some particular sect or class.

American holidays, as such, should offer an opportunity, above all else, for the promulgation and advancement of American ideals. There is danger, at least in some measure, in lending passive assent to the perversion of this serious purpose. It is not enough that we believe the establishment of which all true American patriots are proud is unshakable and enduring. It is not, unless it is so safeguarded that any invidious attack upon it must fail.

We have all heard of the great skyscraper which Benito Mussolini proposes to build in Rome and of the way it

is to tower so high above city and Campagna that the skyscrapers of New York will be as nothing to it. To Rome, not New York, will everybody now have to go to see the very tallest building in the world, a visible sign of the modern progress from which even the towns we love, not for their present but for their past, cannot escape.

Perhaps it is mere sentiment that makes us wish this conquering sense of progress would not have to flaunt itself quite so visibly where the essence of beauty, once no less conquering, still lingers. The fate of the buried cities of the plains seems to us kinder than that of the medieval and Renaissance towns of Europe, surviving so long, only to be modernized at this late date by the restless progressiveness of the newer generation. In our more rational moments we admit that this sentiment pushed too far is false, that the well-being of people anywhere cannot be sacrificed for the sake of the picturesque of the old conditions if these have ceased to be appropriate to the new needs.

The need of a skyscraper in Rome, however, is not so obvious. With the Campagna stretching its wide expanse to the surrounding hills, Rome has room to spread in without soaring upward, as New York soars. No use is suggested for the new skyscraper except as this visible sign to all who pass by that the Eternal City lives and moves with the times. From afar it will be seen springing high into the clear Roman air, dwarfing St. Peter's and the old beauty of which the great dome for so long has been the supreme expression. But this is just what we do not want to see. Whoever has come into Rome by road, whoever has looked to it from the near hill towns, knows the value in the composition of the dome that commands it; knows, too, how much all that Rome has hitherto meant for us will suffer from this intrusion of a specimen, no matter how fine, of the western architecture that does not belong there.

New York needs its skyscrapers, which is why we can accept more philosophically the ruthless clearing away of the older town which had its picturesque and was old for America. But Rome could progress, could expand—though we wish it did not have to—could become all that the Italian progressive could desire, and yet not proclaim the fact by a Woolworth Tower or an Equitable Building on the banks of the Tiber. St. Peter's grew inevitably out of the life of the people who built it; it was characteristic of the period and the place that saw its growth. But a Roman skyscraper will be characteristic mainly of misdirected ambition—the reason why, already in anticipation, we regret its appearance.

## Editorial Notes

A recent coincidence in the news serves to direct attention to the fact that, in both Great Britain and the United States, there is in progress a growing movement to raise the requirements of compulsory school attendance. On the same day The Christian Science Monitor chronicled that the British Board of Education is urging that the age exemption be extended from 14 to 16 years, and that in Boston, Mass., the League of Women Voters, a national organization, is advancing the same recommendation. In England an effort is being made to combine the educational law with the regulation of child labor. Although the child-labor laws in the United States, and indeed the proposed Child-Labor Amendment, separate this legislation, it seems reasonable that compulsory school attendance should be kept in harmony with industrial regulations.

When her six months' vigil as bird-watcher for the Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society came to an end recently, Miss E. L. Turner concluded an experiment in outdoor life which has aroused keen interest among nature lovers. She has lived on a wild and lonely island off the eastern coast of England, which would not ordinarily be chosen for a summer resort. Still, Miss Turner has not been lonely, and now that the season is over, she can enjoy the realization of a work well done.

### When the Skyscraper Comes to Rome

## The Moral Atmosphere of the League

By H. BRODA, LL.D.  
President of the League for the Organization of Progress

The success of collective human undertakings depends upon various factors: on the value of the task which participants in them, the importance and the intensity of the problems treated, and the appropriate character of the constitution of the gathering, with the rules of procedure. But it depends also, in a certain degree, on the moral atmosphere of the gathering, and this in itself a result of manifold and partly intangible other factors.

The moral atmosphere surrounding the work of the League of Nations—every near-hand observer must agree on this point—is very different from that of the usual diplomatic conference. We may, for convenience, compare the League in that respect with its two chief European rivals: the Supreme Council of the Allies, continued by the Inter-Allied Conference, on one hand, and the Geneva Conference for the settlement of European economic conditions, on the other.

The inter-Allied conferences were always called for the settlement of concrete and tangible questions of stringent actuality. They had either to succeed or to fail. There was no possibility of evading the questions. Therefore a matter-of-fact atmosphere surrounded the meetings, and after several gatherings had failed, practical results for the settlement of the reparations question were attained by the recent London Conference.

The Geneva Conference of April and May, 1922, had for an object the restoration of the European economic system, which, previously, was in the sphere of influence of the League of Nations; but Lloyd George preferred a separate conference in order to be able to invite Germany and Russia. The Geneva Conference failed, although men of the highest standing and highest values—Lloyd George himself, Rathenau and Tchitcherine—sifted all their efforts to make it a success. It failed partly through French intrigues against treatment of the reparations problem in a gathering embracing neutral powers, but partly also through insufficient preparation and lack of a permanent backbone for the whole enterprise.

The writers of these lines attended both the Geneva Conference and the first three assemblies of the League of Nations and was struck by the obvious difference in the atmosphere of the two gatherings. In Geneva, exact order of proceedings, minute preparation of all details through the Secretariat, utmost mutual courtesy of the members coming together year after year; Geneva, disorder of proceedings, insufficient care for exact journalistic reports, no preparation of the work through any permanent committee or expert opinion, intrigues instead of co-operation.

In Geneva, deliberations under the eyes of the world, appealing to public opinion. In Geneva, private negotiations, each party giving its own views to the press and trying to influence it against the other partner. Six weeks of work in Geneva led only to the absolute zero in the main issues between the western powers and Russia, and to a number of resolutions on general economic subjects embodying truisms without any practical value.

History shows us that the Geneva Conference is not an isolated fact. Most of the congresses of the powers were hotbeds of intrigues and were conducted without the help of public opinion, or even in fear of it. The League assemblies constitute the first step toward the base of the success of diplomatic negotiations on the clearly requested report of public opinion.

It may, therefore, be interesting to analyze the different rules and circumstances which have created this different spirit of the Geneva proceedings. They include the following:

1. Publicity of the Proceedings.

Lord Robert Cecil succeeded, in the first Assembly,

## Street Entertainers and Some Tricks of the Trade

Some time ago, it matters not how long, William H. Davies wrote an exposé of the tramp and worked into his story some of the tricks of the street singer—the employment of a soft voice, a haggard expression, a doleful song, and last but not least the careful choice of a neighborhood. Without these, he found out, the game was not worth the candle. His experiences were given in the United States and he well knows the types of street entertainer to be found in London, in Glasgow, in fact in almost any provincial town in Great Britain.

Commonest of all these types is the street singer with the broken voice and dejected look. He has had it for years to get the work out of him. He feels ashamed of his profession, so he would have you think, and looks askance at passers-by. He chooses songs on which the copyright law since has ceased to exist, and shows a decided preference for "The Last Rose of Summer." He can shout louder, but is not sure to exhibit his voice. Next in point of numbers is the pavement artist. He utilizes either boards on which to demonstrate his skill or the cold stone slabs, which he dusts at every stroke. He has an eye for color. Look at his Lake Windermere. The water is a liquid blue, the sky a flame of red, with the sun setting in the west, the shore a slaty in shades and tints. A man is sitting, a boat and a party lunching from a cloth spread over the grass.

Next to Windermere is "The Alps," in which chalk looks like snow and charcoal like towering rocks. His third picture is an attempt to outdo Holbein, showing the figure of a man in a jovial mood. His fourth—a heaping dish of fruit—is carefully done, and reveals better than words can tell the interest of the artist in his subject.

Last of all comes his appeal to the public. It is printed in good-sized letters and has a border with decorated corners. In other circumstances it might have been a movie, but here it is used in conjunction with the artist, who has a powerful physique and gives the impression of being a man accustomed to the heavy labor of a dockyard, and who sits beside his drawings basking in the sun, it loses some of its force, for it says: "I am trying to earn an honest living." There is something enterprising in this.

Then there is the artist who uses no colors. He reclines against a fence, having performed his duty in scribbling all over the sidewalk. Cromwell Road, in the West End of London, is his favorite neighborhood. He argues his case with chalk. Says he, in print so large that there is not the slightest chance of its being overlooked by the pedestrian: "I get no dole. It you do not believe me, you can have me sent to the lockup. I want work," etc. Did he show less volubility and more desire to stir, his cry might not prove unavailing. As it is, he allows his cap, which rests near by, to earn his bread. First of these men, however, he gives to the passer-by a gentleman who strives hardest when the pangs are ripe for picking. Let it be Derby Day or a bank holiday and you will find him near the bank of the river, strutting a mandarin, as he steps back and forth in gay attire, to the delight of crowds waiting in chain-busses the start for the day. He is the country's first entertainer, and while all his hat, and very red face, bristles the drab surroundings, and his iron-clad smile is as welcome as flowers in a garden. Follow him and you will find he has a colleague with whom he compares notes. Here you have the discard of the circus.

Nor yet does vaudeville stop short at the street. Worst of all has been seen on the variety stage than entertains the people of Olympia. The vaudeville team comprises three entertainers: two musicians and one dancer. Dangling the traffic, the dancer waltzes, does a few steps; cartwheels, does more steps; sidesteps down the street, sidesteps up the street, and finally drops into an eccentric dance, the like of which has never been better done before the footlights. The music is called by harp and violin. The harpist, a girl in bright habiliments, the violinist, a man fashioned to resemble Kabellak at a masquerade party. Pierrots probably once upon a time, but why pay ground-rent when a stage can be had free?

There is a fellowship among entertainers. If you doubt it, go to the street and see two organ-grinders competing. The rule is to give the right of way to him who appears first on the stand. It is unwritten, but no less inexorable, that the choicest spot shall not remain

in having his far-reaching proposals adopted. Not only are the plenary sittings of the League public, but also the case with national parliaments, and also most of the sittings of the Council, whereas sittings of governments under circumstances are always private. Even the meetings of the League's committees are usually always public; delegates, journalists and representatives of international organizations sitting in the same room. The delegates, of course, alone have the right to speak officially, but before and after the meetings they are in contact with the representatives of independent public opinion, and the views of governments are thereby subjected to the modifying influence of more liberal opinions.

Intrigues can scarcely succeed because everything is done in the open. Public opinion, informed through the press, can exert pressure on the governments in order to give reasonable instructions to their delegates in the Assembly.

2. Expert Preparation. All matters to be discussed by the delegates are carefully prepared by the experts of the permanent League Secretariat. No demagogical statements, based on no statements, contrary to established facts, or points of view dictated by obvious partisan interests. The members of the Secretariat who prepare everything have grown into a united body which is free from any national standpoint and works exclusively for the general welfare of the League of Nations—that is, for the welfare of the general welfare of humanity, and has no other ambition than to serve it.

The Secretariat appeals to the most prominent experts outside of its ranks for the adequate preparation of data on all concrete questions. The League's work, therefore, in many respects resembles more an "Academy" of the times of Hellenic wisdom than a diplomatic convention.

3. Written and Unwritten Rules of Procedure. The unanimity rule is, of course, upsetting to many important achievements, but on the other hand, it confronts every delegate with the obvious necessity of convincing his opponents instead of overruling them. The arguments, therefore, are never of a demagogical character, as then the opponent would be hurt and his consent could not be obtained. They always address themselves to the opponent himself, trying to enter into his way of thinking in order that together they may find a point of agreement.

These same reasons tend also in the direction of greatest courtesy between the delegates. There are never harsh words nor does anything ever occur in the slightest degree resembling the tumults in various parliaments or other congresses.

4. Local Surroundings. The human mind is influenced by beauty and the consciousness of a gathering also is not unmindful of the harmony of its surroundings. The League's proceedings take place on the border of the Lake of Geneva in the face of Mont Blanc. The plenary sittings take place in the large improvised Hall of the Reformation, which will shortly be replaced by a permanent Assembly Hall, but the commissions meet in the Hotel National, surrounded by luxuriant gardens, and the paramount Disarmament Commission meets in the Crystal Hall, generally in the afternoon, with the September sunshine entering from all sides.

If the Covenant would bestow more power upon the League, it certainly could accomplish more important achievements; but given the restricted frame of its powers, the Assembly of the League has, this time again, probably accomplished as much as its humanly possible. Important credit for this is certainly due to the moral atmosphere enveloping its proceedings.

the monopoly of one organ. Gloucester Road station, for instance, is an orchard rich in fruit. Half an hour there is worth an hour and a half round the corner. If an itinerant musician exceeds what is considered a reasonable period, he may get significant nods from a fellow craftsman in a nearby alley.

While in the West End of London it would not do to omit the gentleman in frock coat and silk hat who sells German marks for pennies. He is such a far cry from the peddler or singer, literally from rags to riches, that you wonder why he troubles to shave, brush his clothes, shine his shoes, nay, why he still wears the pink of fashion that once distinguished the flourishing man of leisure. He mingles with organ-grinders, but does not mix. Where does he live? In an ivy-covered mansion, or in the squalor of a slum neighborhood? You wonder at the incongruity.

Go to London has no monopoly in street entertainers. Go to Glasgow and you will find the peddler on the curb to front of a restaurant de luxe. On the edge of the road he stands, oblivious to the noisy traffic, lost indeed in the plaintive notes of a rosin-injected violin. Untended, you can see, for he holds his chin on the wrong side of the instrument and grasps the bow as if it were an iron rod, yet he draws from his violin melody beautiful and gives to "Daisy Boy" an expression that only an Irishman, brimful of poetry, could do. He loves the classics, and if you wait long enough you will hear him dip into Dvořák, Gounod, and other works of the masters. He seems indifferent to his patrons, pointing their contribution as if it were a necessary interruption in his art.

Of the "apron artists" and the hurdy-gurdies, especially of the care taken to select an instrument that sounds good and plays modern tunes, much might be said. Yet the story would be left untold of the portable harmonium which, with its vocalists, has added to the three tunes, "Annie Laurie" to catch the Scots, "Tom Bowling" to catch the English, and "Mother Machree" to catch the Irish contributions. Suffice it to say that there are tricks to all trades.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain free of his responsibility, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Some letters are destroyed unread.

### Getting Honest Citizens Into Office

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: The articles and comments in the Monitor on the subject of voting are timely and interesting. Getting out the vote is a big undertaking and a worthy one. A much more difficult problem is to put into the hands of voters unprejudiced information so they may decide how to vote. And if we could only vote by mail, how much more pleasant and popular voting would become.

After more interest is aroused in the question of government, we shall require a better grade of citizen to vote for, but will they be forthcoming? This strikes home, and every citizen might ask himself the question: Politics will be cleaner and better as the thought about government is elevated. The popular cry that all who accept public service are "graters" is not at all popular either with those who would serve or with those who are in the service.

The writer would like to suggest a plan which he believes would have both immediate and lasting effect in the politics of any community. It is to encourage young men of high character to enter politics in their own person and seek political jobs. By working into the service in this manner they will displace less desirable and incompetent workers, and the opportunity for progress is perhaps greater than in any large corporation. A misconception is commonly entertained that powerful men and organizations control everything in connection with the sphere of government, and that hence an honest vote accomplishes no useful purpose. Nothing is further from the truth. That selfishness largely dominates the office seeker today may be true, but his organization has the power given to him by the nation. There is no harmony in a gang of self-seekers and an honest citizen in their midst is very disconcerting.

So, instead of being a stupendous problem to get the dishonest out of office, it should be an easy one. The greater one is to find better men to take their places. Chicago, Ill.

### The Children—A National Responsibility

ion, the Congress of the United States, in 1916, and again in 1919, passed a federal child-labor law. At the present time there is no reason to believe that public sentiment is any the less

### The Days We Celebrate

Except as it offers an opportunity for play or aimless public observance, Columbus Day in the United States, agreed upon as marking the anniversary of the arrival of Christopher Columbus on what are now American shores, seems in recent years to have failed to bring with it more than a mere measure of that inspirational thrill which is supposed to accompany genuinely patriotic observances. Large boys and small still look forward to the Fourth of July, never failing to greet its recurrence with some manifestation of thoughtful appreciation. So with many others of the days observed by the American people, there is a more or less tangible reason which justifies their setting apart as occasions